# The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,033—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1881.


## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey-Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

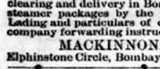
*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 21th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 160 | Rs. 70 |
| Suez „ | 360 „ | 230 „ | 80 |
| Port Said „ | 380 „ | 240 „ | 90 |
| Messina „ | 500 „ | 310 „ | 140 |
| Naples „ | 500 „ | 310 „ | 140 |
| Leghorn „ | 500 „ | 310 „ | 140 |
| Genoa „ | 500 „ | 310 „ | 140 |
| Marseilles „ | 520 „ | 350 „ | 145 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

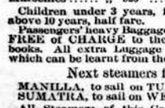
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked a through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Captains | Tons. | h.p. | nom'l. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. BRITANNIA | R. Hutchinson | 3060 | 400 | .... | 12th Feb |
| s.s. HISPANIA | James Laird | 3300 | 400 | .... | 12th March |
| s.s. ROMANIA | .... | 3300 | 400 | .... | 9th April |
| s.s. MACEDONIA | Thos. Martin | 2272 | 486 | .... | 30th do. |
| s.s. BRITANNIA | R. Hutchinson | 3060 | 400 | .... | 14th May |
| s.s. HISPANIA | James Laird | 3300 | 400 | .... | 11th June |

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

| | Captains | Tons. | h.p. | nom'l. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. OLYMPIA | John Lang | 2056 | 121 | .... | 22nd Jan |
| s.s. GALATEA | J. Cadicamb | 2304 | 200 | .... | 19th Feb |
| s.s. INDIA | Geo. H. Read | 2289 | 500 | .... | 19th Mar |
| s.s. ITALIA | Thos. G. Knox. | 2245 | 424 | .... | 13th April |
| s.s. ASSYRIA | J. Campbell | 1623 | 424 | .... | 25th May |

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CARWAR COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

THE SALE of this Company's property advertised to be held to-morrow is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m.

W. M. MACAULAY,
S. L. MACNAGHTEN, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 37. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for it efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 19th instant, Stations on the DHORAJI BRANCH will be OPEN for both Coaching and Goods traffic, and Passenger Trains will run on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway as noted in Time-Bill below. Trains on the Dhoraji Branch run in connection with those to and from Bhavnagar; passengers from Wudhwan to Dhoraji or *vice versa* will have to wait at Dhola Junction.

TIME BILL.

| Main Line. Stations. | Down Mixed. | Branch Line. Stations. | Down Mixed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | | A. M. |
| Bhavnagar ....dep | 4 0 | | |
| Ghadechi ....dep | 4 7 | | |
| Vartej ....dep | 4 30 | | |
| Sihore ....dep | 4 50 | | A. M. |
| Songad ....dep | 5 25 | Dhola junction ..dep | 6 30 |
| Dhola junction ..dep | 6 27 | Dhasa ....dep | 7 24 |
| Ningala ....dep | 7 34 | Lathi ....dep | 8 17 |
| Botad ....dep | 8 26 | Chital ....dep | 9 4 |
| Kanpur ....dep | 9 27 | Kunkavao ....dep | 10 26 |
| Chuda ....dep | 10 13 | Khakharia ....dep | 10 57 |
| Limbdi ....dep | 10 44 | | P. M. |
| Wudhwan city ..dep | 11 38 | Jetpur ....dep | 12 10 |
| Do. junction ..arr | 11 50 | Dhoraji ....arr | 1 2 |

| Stations. | Up Mixed. | Stations. | Up Mixed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | | A. M. |
| Wudhwan jun. ..dep | 12 35 | Dhoraji ....dep | 8 0 |
| Do. city ..dep | 12 32 | | P. M. |
| Limbdi ....dep | 1 18 | Jetpur ....dep | 12 5 |
| Chuda ....dep | 1 51 | Khakharia ....dep | 1 12 |
| Kanpur ....dep | 2 30 | Kunkavao ....dep | 1 50 |
| Botad ....dep | 3 11 | Chital ....dep | 3 5 |
| Ningala ....dep | 4 38 | Lathi ....dep | 3 57 |
| Dhola junction ..dep | 5 41 | Dhasa ....dep | 4 38 |
| Songad ....dep | 6 52 | Dhola junction ..arr | 5 36 |
| Sihore ....dep | 7 13 | | |
| Vartej ....dep | 7 42 | | |
| Ghadechi ....dep | 8 5 | | |
| Bhavnagar ....arr | 8 9 | | |

Attention is invited to the facility now afforded to visitors to the Sacred Hills Setrunja, near Palitana, Girnar near Jetpur, and to the famous Gir Jungle near Junagad.

Songad and Sihore stations are within easy distances of Setrunja, and Jetpur and Botad stations are conveniently situated for passengers visiting Girnar and Gadra.

Coaching and Goods Rates to and from each station to other stations on this and other railways with which there is through-booking are exhibited at each station.

Any information that may be required can be obtained from Station-Masters, or on application to the undersigned.

By order,
C. E. VINING, Traffic Superintendent.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. AUSTRALIA .... | 3664 | 600 | G. F. Cates .... | 22nd Jan |
| — SUMATRA .... | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe .... | 29th „ |
| s. MIRZAPORE .... | 3887 | 600 | A. Parish .... | 5th Feb. |
| — SIAM .... | 3925 | 500 | G. N. Hector .... | 10th „ |
| s. RAVENNA .... | 3340 | 700 | E. Stewart .... | 17th „ |
| — SURAT .... | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze .... | 24th „ |
| s. PEKIN .... | 3300 | 600 | W. D. Anderson | 3rd Mar. |
| — MONGOLIA .... | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond .. | 10th „ |
| s. ROHILLA .... | 3464 | 700 | W. Barratt .... | 17th „ |
| — MALWA .... | 2959 | 500 | W. Thompson .... | 24th „ |
| s. DECCAN .... | 3129 | 550 | W. R. Andrews .. | 31st „ |
| — SUMATRA .... | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe .... | 7th Apr. |
| s. BRINDISI .... | 3000 | 550 | Geo. Lee .... | 14th „ |
| — SIAM .... | 3926 | 500 | G. N. Hector .... | 21st „ |
| s. SURAT .... | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze .... | 28th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. Three months from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi both ways. | Via Brindisi one way. | Via Southampton. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| Six Months. | | | |
| First Class .. | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KASHGAR .... | 2621 | 450 | W. A. Seaton .... | 28th Jan. |
| GWALIOR .... | 2733 | 450 | J. Orman .... | 11th Feb. |
| THIBET .... | 2393 | 400 | W. R. Jordan .... | 25th „ |
| LOMBARDY .... | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman .... | 11th Mar. |

RETURN TICKETS.

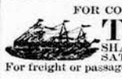
| | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 450 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.



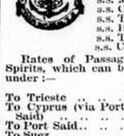
THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited's, S. S. SILADITYA will sail as above about SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY & TRIESTE VIA CANAL.



THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

| Vessels. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| s.s. MARS | F. Colombo, | 5th Feb. |
| s.s. CALIPSO | B. Gelcich | 12th „ |
| s.s. TIMAVO | .... | 25th „ |
| s.s. HUNGARIA | G. Doncich | 5th Mar. |
| s.s. TEBE | .... | 25th „ |
| s.s. URANO | N. Ucropina, | 5th April. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste .. .. .. | Rs. 400 .. | Rs. 280 .. | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) .. .. .. | 375 .. .. | 295 .. | 143 0 |
| To Port Said .. .. .. | 320 .. .. | 255 .. | 131 0 |
| To Suez .. .. .. | 300 .. .. | 240 .. | 122 0 |
| To Aden .. .. .. | 170 .. .. | 130 .. | 66 8 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNUAL INCOME | £352,906 |
| FUNDS IN HAND | £905,209 |
| CLAIMS PAID | £3,065,736 |

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE of 382 Bags of Wheat and Teel Seed at Danna Bunder Godown, opposite to Mr. Ryan's Brouch Street Jetha.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1881, after 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of the Official Assignee in Re Toolsedass Oomersee, an insolvent, the following, viz. :—

382 Bags of wheat and teel seed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the H. B. and C. I. Railway Company's goods shed, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

AUCTION SALE of Wrought Iron Carriage and Waggon Wheels and Iron Tyres, at Wari Bunder, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Wari Bunder, Mazagon—

84 pairs of wrought iron carriage and wagon wheels, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, fitted on axles, 4½ diameter with 9 by 3½ journals.

Also, 300 new spare bowling iron tyres, suitable for same.

The above are now on view, and they will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

If the b ove are purchased for export, the Railway Company can remove the wheels from the axles at Rs. 2 per pair.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

### KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL,

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be | Rs. 0 12 |
| AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c. | 0 12 |
| TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water | 1 0 |
| AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker, it is non-alcoholic | 1 8 |
| LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment | 1 0 |
| GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant | 1 0 |
| POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork | 1 0 |
| POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature | 0 12 |
| MEDICINAL SODA-WATER.—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia | 1 0 |
| LITHIA WATER.—A table beverage when taken under medical advice | 1 8 |
| SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring | 1 0 |
| Bottles Charged Extra | 2 0 |

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening, or Open and decant gently *on ice*. Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. OLYMPIA, from Glasgow and Liverpool, has ARRIVED, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. RYDALL HALL will SAIL for Liverpool on the night of MONDAY, the 17th instant, from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers must be on board not later than 8 p. m.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACE MEETING.

MARCH 8TH AND 10TH, 1881.

SECOND Entries CLOSE on 1st February. Prospectuses on application to the HONY. SECY., Mhow.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

BOMBAY.—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI.—3, BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON.—27, LEADENHALL STREET, E. C.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world issued at current rates of Exchange. SIMILAR NOTES are also issued *at par* for the use of Travellers in India and for the purpose of making remittances to any part of India.

WM. WATSON & CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

THE Undersigned have just imported a considerable parcel of the above very fine HONEYCOMB SPONGES, suitable for every possible requirement, and of every variety of size. They invite an inspection, the prices being much below anything hitherto seen in the Trade.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MATHURA:
A DISTRICT MEMOIR.

By F. S. GROWSE, B.C.S., M.A., OXON, C.I.E., FELLOW OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Second Edition.

Illustrated, Revised, and Enlarged.

Price Rs. 7, including packing and postage.

Available at the Government Book Depôt, N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINTS

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAHABLESHWAR HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EXHIBITION will be held on or about the 25th April next, in the New Badminton Courts, at Mahableshwar.

Valuable prizes for fruits, flowers, and vegetables will be open to competition to all *bond fide* growers throughout the Bombay Presidency.

For prize-list and other particulars apply to the undersigned or to the SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWAR.

Full programme will issue shortly.

T. H. STEWART, Collector of Bombay.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,

VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

"DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it.

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior.' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

| | Cash Prices |
|---|---|
| "Excelsior" Tobacco, in 1 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes | Rs. 1 4 |
| "Excelsior" Tobacco, in 1 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes | 1 4 |
| "Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100 | 2 4 |

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, Allahabad, up to 15th February, 1881, for the supply of HAVERSACKS, OILS, SPONGES and other stores (without cases) to the Allahabad Arsenal, from 1st April, 1881, up to the 31st March, 1882.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, affixing on it a stamp of the value of eight annas, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office for four rupees.

IV.—These lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement, that the tenderers have inspected the authorised patterns of each article they tender for.

V.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 3 per cent. on the total cost of stores as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.

VI.—Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

VII.—The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.

VIII.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved.

IX.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 15th February, 1881. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

X.—In the case of an accepted tender the contractor must be prepared to affix an agreement stamp of eight annas to the contract deed.

XI.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

XII.—On failure of the contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government, at his own discretion.

XIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

J. MURRAY, Captain, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance.
Allahabad, Arsenal Office, 12th January, 1881.
In the form of Treasury receipt.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1881, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the 6th January, 1881 :—

1. That all the Articles of Association of the Company be, and they are hereby, rescinded; and that the Articles of Association, being 156 in number, and a copy of which, printed at the *Examiner* Press, Meadow Street, has been lying at the office of the Company since the 15th of December instant, for the inspection of Members, be, and the same are hereby, adopted by the Company as their Articles of Association, subject to the substitution in line 5 in Article 21 of the word "ten" in place of the word "two."

2. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to increase the Capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 1,32,500, by issuing 2,650 half-shares of Rs. 50 each, to be called "B 10 per cent preference half-shares." That the said shares be offered by the Directors in the first instance at par to the persons who, at the date of the confirmation of this resolution, are the registered holders of the shares in the Company, in the proportion of one half-share for every whole share respectively held by them in the Company. That such of the said half-shares as shall not within one month from the said date have been applied for by Members of the company shall be disposed of by the Board at such times and in such manneras they may think most beneficial to the Company, and that for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Shareholders every two such half-shares shall be reckoned as one whole share.

NOTICE is hereby also given that a copy of the proposed new Articles of Association, which have been approved of by the Board of Directors and prepared by the Company's legal advisers, can be seen and obtained by Members at any time during business hours on application at the Company's Office.

The object of the proposed increase of the Capital is to enable the Board to convert the Factory known as "Cutler's Factory" into one of 16-ton capacity, by supplying it with Messrs. Siddeley and Mackay's Patent Ice Tanks and all necessary appurtenances, as recommended by the Engineers consulted by the Company; and also to erect a house for the residence of the local Engineer, and to construct Salt-water Tanks to facilitate condensing operations.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

## THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office, the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS and ENVELOPES deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the INDIAN CLIMATE.

CASH PRICE LIST, AUGUST, 1880.

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It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen's | Rs. 1 2 | Rs. 1 6 | ..... | Rs. 1 4 |
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| Large Quarto | 2 8 | 1 4 | 1 8 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland Postage.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large Octavo Paper, packet of 5 quires | Rs. 1 2 | Envelopes, box of 100 | Rs. 1 2 |
| Large Quarto do. do. | 2 4 | Do. do. | 1 2 |

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In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| | | „ | 1 0 |

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

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The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *specialities*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations, and combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

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FOURTEEN Brands to select from. Mild, Medium, and Full-flavored.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

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ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.

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AND

**BOMBAY DIRECTORY**

FOR

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1881.

THE increase in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3½ per cent. was evidently anticipated in effect by the preliminary movement in the open market, and Consols remain unchanged at 98⅝ and French Rentes at 120½. The 3½ per cent. Indian Loan comes ¼ lower at 103½, but Rupee Paper, on the other hand, has advanced ¼, Fours being now quoted at 81¼ and Fours-and-a-half at 88¼.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Linseed is reported dull, with a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive *vid* Cape. Poppyseed is 3d. lower. Wheat comes dull, and the quotation for No. 2 Club *vid* Canal is reduced 3d. per quarter. Copper Braziers are quoted £1 per ton higher.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piecegoods market quiet but steady, the quotation for 7 lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings being reduced 1½d., and for 3 lb. Madapollams, 39 inch Jaconets, and 45 inch Mulls ¾d. per piece. Private messages confirm the quietness, but quote a more general decline of 1¼d., and in some cases of 3d. per piece.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed with hardening tendency ; sales 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats—and to-day's report is firm ; sales again 10,000 bales, but only 500 Surats. Prices are unchanged throughout, and prices advices still speak of Surats as practically unsaleable in Liverpool to arrive. In New York nearly Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 11 15-16 cents, but April shipment, which had advanced from 12·25 to 12·28 cents, has declined to 12·15 cents per lb.

The weekly abstract of the statistical position, which we, as usual, subjoin, shows no very serious movements, the Liverpool stock having increased by 36,000, and the visible supply by 30,000 bales. American figures for the week, too, are almost identical with the corresponding week last year ; but this is by no means a strengthening feature, as the receipts to date are 245,000 bales ahead of the corresponding period last year, which is equivalent to a six million crop, unless the figures lose ground during the remainder of the season ; and that does not seem very probable, as after the next two weeks there are only very moderate receipts to go against. In any case we may safely take it a total in excess of last year is now assured ; and that being the case, we question whether our own crop movements, and the condition of the Eastern Piecegoods markets, will not exercise more effect on the price of cotton for the next few months than the hitherto all-powerful American figures.

The American crop statistics to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 131,000 | 130,000 | 111,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. | 61,000 | 67,000 | 82,000 |
| „ „ to Continent | 37,000 | 37,000 | 40,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 3,683,400 | 3,440,000 | 2,934,300 |
| „ Exports to U. K. „ | 1,379,500 | 1,238,000 | 961,700 |
| „ „ to Continent „ | 837,300 | 611,800 | 710,000 |
| „ Stock in the Ports | 920,000 | 901,000 | 841,000 |
| Saturday's Receipts | 24,000 | 35,000 | 20,000 |

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant as compared with the corresponding date on the two previous seasons is as follows :—

| | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,780,000 | 2,190,000 | 2,154,940 |
| „ „ Surats | 360,000 | 173,000 | 171,680 |

For the U. K. only the figures are :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 526,000 | 501,000 | 423,920 |
| „ London | 36,000 | 47,000 | 49,200 |
| American Afloat | 400,000 | 570,000 | 213,000 |
| E. Indian „ | 49,000 | 22,000 | 44,000 |
| | 1,011,000 | 1,140,000 | 730,120 |
| Price of Mid.-Uplands | 6¼d. | 7d. | 5¼d. |
| „ Fair Dholleras | 5 3-16d. | 5 13-16d. | 4 5-16d. |
| Difference | 1 7-16d. | 1 3-8d. | 1 1-16d. |

EXCHANGE.—With no change advised in the value of Silver at home, we opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates. Calcutta, however, coming firmer, and a considerable amount of private paper being placed on the market here for future delivery, an advance of 1-32d. was established during the afternoon. At the moment the market must, no doubt, be called firm, but we cannot see that the main features of the position are in any way changed, and they certainly contain very little of ultimate strength. We quote, at the close—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 7d. | per Re. |
| Do. telegraphic | 1s. 7 7-16d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 7d. | „ |
| Credits, 3 „ „ | 1s. „ | „ |
| Documents, 3 „ „ | 1s. 7¼ to 25-32d | „ |
| Francs, 3 „ „ | 27.08c. | „ |

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-32d. per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has ruled very quiet, and we have not heard of any business of importance. Fours we quote at Rs. 100 to Rs. 100⅛, Fours-and-half, Rs. 108¾, with sellers of the latter at the price.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays continue steady at Rs. 737½. Press and Land Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, and with few exceptions are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher

COTTON.—On the very slight basis of Reuter saying that the Liverpool market closed with a hardening tendency and quoting futures in New York 3 points higher, a strong speculative demand was apparent this morning at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, and but for sellers being generally indisposed to do business, considerable transactions would have resulted. During the day a quieter feeling supervened, and for all practical purposes the morning's improvement was lost, while Monday morning will probably see a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 owing to the fall advised in futures in New York. Meanwhile we quote—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Hingunghaut, January | Rs. 236 | per candy. | |
| „ Omra, February | „ 222 | „ | |
| F. G. F. „ | „ 213 | „ | |
| G. F. „ | „ 205 | „ | |
| Good Broach, March | „ 212 | „ | |
| „ Dhollera, April | „ 222 | „ | |

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 for ready and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for May delivery. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing, and the quotation is to a great extent nominal. Gingelly is being bought at Rs. 36 to Rs. 37-8 per candy for Mixed and Rs. 39 for White.

WHEAT is very firm at Rs. 35 per candy for ready Soft White and Rs. 29 for May delivery.

FREIGHTS continue very firm at unaltered rates for immediate shipment. For distant shipment, however, there are few steamers offering.

PIECEGOODS are practically unchanged. Notwithstanding the slight decline in Manchester quotations, simultaneous business is still a long way off being practicable, and from first hands the off-take continues very limited.

COALS are quiet at unaltered values, but it is not at all improbable the strike in Lancashire may tend to restrict shipments for foreign ports.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 p.ct. | 737½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 700 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 635 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 134 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 280 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 28 | all | 8 do. | 400 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5 do. | 108 |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 280 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-11-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21-15-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,000 |
| Do. New £15 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 265 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 352xd |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,923 | 30 | 385 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 215 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 990 |
| Albert Mill | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | 1,050 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | | 105 |
| Aured Manufacturing Company | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 22½ p.s. | 560 |
| Alliance Spinning | 600 | 2,500 | all | 100 p.s. | 2,340 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 560 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,035 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 40 p. s. | 775 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 920 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 | 940 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 500 | all | 25 p. s. | 585 |
| Golam Baba Spinning Company | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 510 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 p. s. | 1,115 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 775 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewraj Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. s. | 1,165 |
| Khandeis | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,035 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. s. | 955 |
| Madras | 300 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 570 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p. s. | 1,500 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,370 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 925 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,215 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,070 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 1,150 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | 25 | 765 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 378 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,055 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,025 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 875 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 500 | .. | 640 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Abuera, 774 tons, Captain J. Robinson. will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE ship Aregon, 839 tons, Captain J. Thorren, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE steamer Leverrier, 1,193 tons, Captain R. Thompson, sailed on Saturday last for Hull with a general cargo.

THE brig Ranee, 158 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Cochin (23rd Dec.) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Louise H., 1,090 tons, Captain P. Voss, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rochdale, 961 tons, Captain W. H. Hick, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Shields (8th Dec.) with a cargo 1,744 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE steamer Hart 880 tons, Captain A. Atkinson, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from West Hartlepool (9th Dec.) with a cargo of 1,420 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Halo, 924 tons, Captain T. W. Willis, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Newcastle (10th Dec.) with a cargo of 1,428 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Liverpool (18th Dec.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. Ross, Mr. MacLaren, Major Senior, and Mrs. Warand.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A. W. Manu, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Hardt, Mr. L. Berg, Mr. A. L. Spens, Lieut J. Campbell, and 52 deck passengers.

THE steamer Oorun, 102 tons, Captain C. J. O. Renghen, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Mundvie.—Mr. and Mrs. Visram Mowjee and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jeram Mowjee and family, Maharaj Ramcrushna Pandy, and 23 followers, and 175 deck for coast ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers Coconada, 547 tons Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Waller, Mr. Amajee Mungusrow, Mr. D. F. De. Lima and family, Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee, Mr. Pereira, one lady, and 126 deck.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from China with China Mail and and the following passengers :—Mr. F. Yorke Smith and 5 natives. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—1,693 cheast tea, 3 packages goods, 11 packagers silkwaste, 42 packages silk, and 6 boxes gold. From Yokohama.—1 package specie, and 2 packages goods. From Hongkong.—87 cases silk piece-goods, 2 cases cotton piecegoods, 8 chests tea, 50 chests silk, 1 box preserves, 34 cases chinaware, 107 cases glass bangles, 2 cases cigars, 4 boxes specie, 1 box gold leaves, 1 box gold coins, and 1 box gold leaves and coins. From Singapore.—71 packages piece-goods, 35 packages China cubebs, 38 packages long peppers, 11 packages gamboje, 307 cases tea, 15 cases cajapatti oil, 10 cases lac, 4 cases cigars, 150 bundles rattans, and 22 cases mace. From Penang.—100 slabs tin and 50 chests tea.

## ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Hart (s) | Atkinson | W.Hartlepool, Dec. 9. |
| 15 | Halo (s) | Willis | Newcastle, Dec. 10. |
| | Coconada (s) | Livingstone | Bussorah, Dec. 31. |
| | Rajpootana (s) | Mann | Calcutta, Dec. 21. |
| | Speke Hall (s) | Brand | Liverpool, Dec. 18. |
| | Kashgar (s) | Seaton | Shanghai, Dec. 21. |
| | Rochdale (s) | Hick | Shields, Dec. 8. |
| | H. M. S. Jumna | Church | Portsmouth, Dec. 19. |
| | Ranee | Nacoda | Cochin, Dec. 23. |
| | R. S. Transerine | Regd. Lloyds | Vingoria, Jan. 14. |
| | I G Czarewitch | Elton | Vingorla, Jan. 14. |
| | Dunfillan | Ritchie | Cardiff, Sept. 1. |
| | Lizzie Englistone | Robertson | Sunderland, Dec. 12. |
| | Olympia (s) | Craig | Glasgow, Dec. 7. |
| | Philip and Family | Nacoda | Calicut. |
| 16 | Bokhara (s) | Johnson | Sydney, Dec. 18. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Euphrates (s) | Mitchell | Kurrachee. |
| | Sullamuttee | Nacoda | Cutch. |
| | Lamlee (s) | Marseilles | Marseilles. |
| | Leverrier (s) | Thompson | Hull. |
| | Teheran (s) | Loggin | Venice. |
| 16 | Oorun (s) | Renghen | Cutch. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer King Arthur, Doert, Persian Gulf.
Ship Bregan, Thurren, to Diamond Island.
Barque Abuera, Robinson, to Cochin.

The steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Tantallon (s) | Hunter | Singapore, Jan. 4. |
| | Sleive Donard | McMuller | Liverpool, Sept. 4. |
| | Glenesk | Phort | Liverpool, Sept. 24. |
| | Mahratta (s) | Hart | Rangoon, Jan. 5. |
| 12 | Simla (s) | Lewis | Singapore, Dec. 23. |
| | Kaffir Chief | Malcolm | London, Nov. 1. |
| | Booldana (s) | Wood | Bombay, Dec. 30. |
| | Orpheus | Glass | Marseilles, Sept. 24. |
| | Duke of Edinburg | Mitchell | Liverpool, Sept. 10. |

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.—Steamer Meinam, Clan Gordon, Macgregor and Gleadowe, a ship (showed H. L. V. K.) and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).
Jan. 12.—Steamer Ethiopia, Ship Othes.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 12 Meinam (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 11 Assam (s) ..... Calcutta.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s), 1,029 cwts cotton seed, Sorabjee Hormusjee, 35 bales wool, Ramchundass Morarjee, 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Harvey Sabapatty ; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 42 bales cotton, Hasseubhoy, Rahimbhoy ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Jackmedass Khimjee ; 42 bales cotton, Vussonjee Goculdass.

Linlhope (s), 300 cwts. wheat, Toolucklass Sewjee ; 135 cwts. coir yarn, Currimsee Khimjee & Co ; 82 bales wool, Hurjeevun Vussoujee ; 205 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s)—5 bales skins, Goolamally Peerbhoy.
Mathew Curtis (s),—1,630 cwts linseed, Hurry Bhanjee ; 70 cwts olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 360 cwts cloves, Tharia Topun ; 107½ cwts cloves, Ebram Passine ; 220 cwts coir yarn, Rayay Amerchund ; 18 cases peacock feathers and 9 cwts fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 450 cwts P. shells and 241 cwts chundroose, Currimbhoy Hussombhoy ; 800 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckumsee and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick ; Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 3 bales skins, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 25 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Parpia ; 41 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy ; 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 320 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 22 bales skins, Davidass Moriedhur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Louise H (s)—1,533 bags gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 36 bags ground nuts, 5 bags mustard seed and 1 bag gingelly seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Louise H. (s), 50 bales cotton, Olcesa and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 3 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s), 83 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Hurwurth (s), 800 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hurwurth (s), 300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh (s), 105½ cwts wheat and 10,263 cwts. linseed, Volkar Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Leverros (s), 3,500 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran (s), 50 cwts. coffee and 198 bags rice, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran (s), 7 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 cases silk, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s), 9 chests opium, S. N. Talatee and Co ; 7 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 118 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 32 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 17 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s), 28 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co ; 14 chestst opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, M. S. Gubhay and Co ; 28 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 19 chests opium, Manuckram Choonilall ; 52½ chests opium, Abrahamjee Ezra and Co ; 132 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 18½ chests opium, Khimjee Veerbhan ; 1 chest opium, Seweram Ramnath ; 1 chest opium, Gooliraj Shinghni ; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass ; 28 bales cotton, 41 bales cotton waste, and 17 bales rags, Thackersey Narronjee.
Linhope (s)—41 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 40 bales cotton, Rowjee Odhowjee ; 40 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co. ; 500 cwts wheat, Megjee Padamsey ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Raili Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran (s)—25 boxes silver coins, The C. M. Bank.
Australia (s)—87 cases olibanum, Laduckbhoy Dattoo ; 75 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee ; 56 cwts horns, Mahamed Corjee.
Mathew Curtis (s)—20 cwts linseed, Hurry Bhanjee ; 20 bales hides, Rendabhoy Russoolbhoy ; 11½ cwts mowra seed and 35 cwts. gingelly seed, Remanbhoy Mahamed ; 2,012½ cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 133 cwts myrabolams and 31 cwts nuxvomica, Luda Madowjee ; 60 cases olibanum and 15 cases gum, Allana Munjee ; 20 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 64 packages cloves, Ebram Passla ; 22 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hurwurth (s)—61 casks cocoanut oil, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Laug, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hurwurth (s)—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 586 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co. ; 19 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh (s) —112 cwts. blood stone, M. Mahamedally.

FOR GENOA.

Louis H. (s)—7 bales skin, Sulleman Noor Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Louis H. (s)—4 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, 14th January, 1881.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following ppointments :—

8th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. S. Fellows, 2nd in Comd. (Offg. Comdt.), to be Comdt. ; Major H. C. Morse, Wing Comdr. (Offg. 2nd in Comd.), to be 2nd in Comd. ; and Capt. H. S. Tandy, Wing. Officer (Offg. Wing Comdr.), to be Wing Comdr., in succession to Col. Wahab, retired, dated 27th Dec., 1880.

The transfer of Lieut. J. W. Gordon (from the 20th N. I.), and of 2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez (from the 11th N. I.) to the 16th N. I., as notified in G. O. C. No. 927 of the 13th Aug., 1880, was ordered on public grounds.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 538 of the 8th Oct., 1880, Lieut. G. V. Burrows, 83rd Foot, is, with the sanction of Govt., permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 25th Regt. N. I.

Sub-Lieut. C. M. Gray, 54th Foot, at present attached to the 1st Battn. Rifle Bgde. is attached to the 9th Regt. N. I. as Offg., Wing Officer, travelling on duty at the public expense, under para 188, Transport Regulations Part I and para 136, Part II.

With reference to G. O. C No 626 of 12th Nov. last, it is intimated that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has approved of the appointment of Capt. F. J. Burridge as Adjt. to the R. A., Poona Division.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 676 of 3rd ultimo, Vety. Surg. A. C. Webb is appointed to perform Remount duty, vice Durrant, proceeding on service.

Capt. C. J. Dyke, 108th Foot (seconded), whose tenure of appointment has expired, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part I, Para 189, clause XV.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters it is intimated that the following transfers of R. A. Officers have been made :—

1. Lieut.-Col. M. E. C. Stocker from the 2nd to the 8th Bgde.
11. Lieut.-Col. W. Carey from the 8th to the 1st Bgde.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the duties specified :—

Major E. M. Woodcock, S. C., Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sultanpur, Oudh, 27th, Oct., 1880.
Condr. W. Mace, Ord. Dept., 12th Jan., 1881.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to Natal in H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile on the 14th instant :—

Surgn.-Major W. Keir, in medical charge 83rd Foot.
Surgn. Major H. Waghorn and Surgn. A. Kirwan, doing duty with 83rd Foot.
Surgn. Major S. B. Roe, in medical charge 92nd Foot.
Surgns. G. T. Langridge and L. B. Ward, doing duty with 92nd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deesa Station Order.—Dated 29th. Dec., 1880, appointing Lt. E. A. J. Pym, 29th Foot, to officiate as Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Major Douglas, leaving the station.

Sind Frontier Force Order.—Dated 3rd Jan., 1881, making the following appointments :—

Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith Squdn. Officer, 3rd Sind Horse, in addition to his own duties.
Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, Squdn. Officer (Offg. 2nd in Comd.) 3rd Sind Horse, to the Depôt 2nd Sind Horse, in addition to his other duties, vice Major J. Phillips, 1st Sind Horse, proceeding with his Regt. on service.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Regtl. Order, dated 22nd Oct., 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, Actg. Adjt. from the 10th idem.

Regtl. Order, dated 8th Nov., 1880, directing Lieut. P. Low to take over the duties of Actg. Adjt. from 2nd Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, Lieut. and Adjt. Steele being on the sick list.

Regtl. Order, dated 23rd Dec., 1880, appointing Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, Interpreter to the Battn. vice Lieut. W. W. Ward, with effect from that date.

Regtl. Order dated 1st Jan., 1881, appointing Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, Asst. Instructor of Musketry to the battalion.

66th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th Nov., 1880, directing Lieut. C. M. Edwards to officiate as Qrmr., vice second Lieut. Mellis, relieved.

Regtl. Order, dated 13th Dec., 1880, appointing Lieut. M. L. O'Donel, Actg. Adjt. from the 14th idem, vice Lieut. Faunce, resigned.

2nd Light Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated 27th Dec., 1880, making the following appointments with effect from the 28th idem, vice Major Stopford, proceeding on leave on medical certificate :—

Major J. F. Fagan, Squdn. Comdr. (Offg 2nd Squdn. Comdr.), to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Capt. C. A. Owen, Squdn Officer (Offg. 3rd Squdn. Comdr.), to officiate as 2nd Squdn. Comdr. in addition to his other duties ; and Capt. W. H. D. Jones, Squdn. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squdn Comdr., in addition to his other duties.

1st Sind Horse.—Regtl. Order, dated 4th Dec., 1880, appointing Lieut. G. D. Giles, Offg. Squdn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squdn. Comdr. in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th Nov. 1880, vice Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated 8th Dec., 1880, making the following appointments :—

Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 2nd Squdn. Comdr., to officiate as Squdn. Comdr., Capt. M. Mayne, Squdn. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., in addition to his other duties.
Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Squdn. Officer (Offg. Adjt.), to officiate as 2nd Squdn. Comdr., in addition to his own duties, and Lieuts. H. E. Reid, Offg. Squdn. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties.
Capt. M. Mayne, Squdn. Officer (Offg. 2nd Squdn. Comdr.), 3rd Light Cavalry, officiated as Comdt. from 8th Sept. to 8th Dec., 1880 ; Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Squdn. Officer (Offg. Adjt.), officiated as 2nd in Comd. ; and Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, Offg. Squdn. Officer, officiated as 3rd Squdn. Comdr., the two latter officers in addition to their own duties respectively from 19th Sept. to 8th Dec., 1880.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade. Staff.—Bgdr.-Genl. H. H. C. Wood, from 1st to 10th Nov., 1880, on private affairs in extension of leave on medical certificate.

3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut.-Col. C. W. Yonge, to Bombay, for two months from date of departure on medical certificate.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Melvill to Egypt for three months, from 21st Dec., 1880, on medical certificate.

15th Regt. N. I.—Col. E. S. Morris, to Bombay, one month, from date of departure preparatory to retirement.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

Mr. F. Wyer, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Burdwan, is allowed furlough for nine months from the 22nd February.

Mr. R. L. Ward, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Bankora, is transferred to Backergunge, vice Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoakes.

Mr. H. S. Schurr, Asst. Supdt. of Police, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Asst. Supdts. of Police, from the 9th Dec.

The Rev. J. J. B. Cockin, Offg. Chaplain of Howrah, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dacca with effect from the 8th Jan.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. F. Handley to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages.

Surgn A. Tomes, Offg. Civil Surgn. of Manbhoom, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn. of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation of Surgn.-Major R. G. Mathew.

Mr. D. B. Horn, temporary Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, is granted two months' privilege leave.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

343-80—C Tyabjee—Sena Vuckta and others vs Shaik Mahomed H. Mahomedbhoy—J C Cama.—Part heard.
121-80—Jefferson B and D—Vurjoorjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Soondercjee—Hore C and B—Part heard.
361-80—Craigie, L and O—Panbai and another vs Cana Dewa and others—H Bicknell.
396-80—Balkrishna and B—Cangandai Rajana Hanmantoo and another vs Panda Abboo Saiboo—Janardhen and H.
386-78—Jefferson B and D—Canjee Roopjee vs Tarachund Pragjee and others—Ardeshir and H.
331-80—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Shreeram Mody.
202-80—Macfarlane and G—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others vs Laduck Dattoo.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vullud, &c. vs Pandoo rung Ramchundra—Janardhen and H.—Part heard.
313-80—Muljee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shriung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.
322-80—Tobin and B—the L B and M Bank vs Mowjee Meghjee—H W Bell.
79-80—Hearn, C and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia vs the Nursey S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.
169-80—Shapurjee and T—Dewerbai vs Doongersey Lalljee and others—Muljee and B.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

522-80—Inperson (a pauper)—Babajee bin Essoo vs Ramajee Jeejajee.
523-80—In person (paupers) Rowjee bin Khooshaba and another vs Ramjee Jeejajee.
527-80—Janardhen and H—Parvatibai vs Pranjeevanbai.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

450-80—Shapurjee and T—Burjorjee Cursetjee Panthaky vs Muncherjee Cooverjee—H W Payne.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

456-80—Smith and F—Luckumsey Govindjee and others vs Hurpal Canjee and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.
418-79—Hearn C and L.—Cassibai vs Narayen Ardhesir—In person.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE 1 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GADSBY—January 12th, at Bombay, the wife of Serjeant W. Gadsby, Commissariat Department, of a son.
DYER—January 8th, at Bombay, the wife of Store Serjeant R. W. Dyer, Ordnance Department, of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MCMANUS—January 7th, at Trimmulgherry, the wife of Conductor J. McManus, Ordnance Department, of a son.
LIDDIAM—January 12th, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Captain A. Oldham, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, of a son (still-born.)
PEART—January 8th, at Schore, the wife of Major G. R. Peart, of a son.
SAISE—January 7th, at Giridi, the wife of Walter Saise, D. Sc

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE KOHLAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
KOHLAPUR, JAN. 15.

This day's evidence was directed chiefly against Guru Sidh Rama Patil deposed that he entertained Guru Sidh, and supplied him with food and money, believing him to be Chima Sahib, and under the promise of being repaid when he came on the throne. Many people of this and another village did likewise.

Major Wordi, of the Kohlapur Rissala, personal servant to the late Chima Sahib up to the time of his transportation, saw Guru Sidh four years ago at Ghizowni passing himself off as Chima Sahib. He saw no resemblance between Chima and the accused. He told the mamlatdar, but nothing was thought of it but that he was a gosavi adventurer.

The next witness, a Brahmin mendicant, saw Guru Sidh receiving obeisances only tendered to royalty, and tacitly acknowledging himself Maharaja. Witness No. 15 came to Kohlapur on Sunday, the 17th November, in company with Appa Balgounda, Appa Devajee, and Rambin Mali. He fell in with accused Khyri Holar, and went to his house. He saw the conspirators assembled for the murder of the "Burra Sahib" and Karbhari, cutting telegraph wires, &c. On finding himself reckoned as one of them and receiving Holar's charge, he ran away.

## LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The general substance of intelligence received from Kandahar to January 15 shows that the districts on the Helmund and beyond the river in Zemindawar are being disturbed by the movement of various bands of men who rob caravans, infest the roads, and endeavour to hinder the import into Kandahar of supplies for our troops there. This causes a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty, which may be expected to increase as the news published by Reuter's telegram of the intention of the British Government not to remain at Kandahar becomes widely known through the country. These disturbances might thus affect materially the regular influx of supplies from a part of the country whence we have been drawing considerable quantities, and where we have depôts and where friendly sirdars are endeavouring to maintain some order and to prevent lawlessness. Our agents, and others who are inclined to assist the British forces by facilitating collection of supplies and maintaining tranquillity, require support. General Hume is accordingly moving out to Maiwand the following forces under the orders of General Wilkinson :—13th Hussars and Poona Horse, numbering 600 sabres ; 1st Biluch Regiment, 400 bayonets ; a mountain battery, half company Sappers, Heliographic and Postal Communications should be at once established over the 38 miles distance from Kandahar, and a strong post will be established as a connecting link. There will be a detachment at Kokeran.

From Kabul there is no authentic news of importance. There has been an insurrection of the Shekh Ali tribe, a Hazara tribe toward Gharband and Bamian, on the hills north-west of Kabul, which is giving the Ameer some local trouble.

Sir R. Sandeman has effected a complete settlement with the Marri tribe, against whom General Macgregor's expedition was directed ; the whole tribe has now submitted to the penalties imposed for their raid upon the British convoy.

## THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

It is understood that Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K. C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, will succeed Sir R. Meade as Resident at Hyderabad when the latter retires in April next.

## BURMAH.

### SUITS IN THE RANGOON COURTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JAN. 15.

A defamation case for five thousand rupees damages, Raxton *versus* Rowe, was dismissed with costs ; as also was the suit Bodelier, clerk of Bassein, against William Miller, assistant to the Irrawady Flotilla Co., to recover fifteen hundred rupees damages for an alleged brutal assault with a bludgeon on board the steamer Waikema.

### ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Another fire has occurred in a populous quarter of the city near the cemetery. Between seventy and eighty thatched houses were burnt. The municipal engines arrived on the scene late, and the hose was in a bad condition.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The Chief Commissioner, after inspecting the Government plantation at Magurjee, proceeded to Tonghoo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE REPORTED REDUCTION IN THE LIST OF ACTIVE GENERALS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Under-Secretary of State for War, replying to a question, said that the paragraph which appeared in the *Times* on the 11th instant stating that certain reductions were to be made in the list of active generals, and giving the ages of retirement, was incorrect. Questions relating to the age of retirement and to pensions were, he said, still under the consideration of Government.

## MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The House of Commons last night by 435 votes against 57 negatived the amendment of Mr. Parnell to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. The debate on the Address was again adjourned.

### THE FENIANS IN ENGLAND.

An attempt has been made to blow up the Armoury at Salford with dynamite, which is alleged to have been the work of Fenians.

### THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

The strike among the Lancashire colliers is extending, and serious rioting has taken place.

### THE BASUTO WAR.

Advices from the Cape state that the Basutos had attacked the positions held by the colonial forces at Masera and Leribe, but were repulsed.

### RUSSIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

It is reported that the Russian Finance Minister is urging a reduction in the military expenditure of the Russian Empire, in view of the peaceful policy which the present Government of Great Britain is following.

## THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 14.

H. M's. troopship Serapis, with reliefs on board, has passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound for Bombay.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left Suez to-day at 8 a.m. for Bombay.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 50,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 3,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 99,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | nil. | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 964,000 | (?) " |
| " " Surats | 33,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London | 36,000 | " |

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5 3-16d. |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 6-1/2 |
| 8 1/2 lbs. do. of | 7d |
| 40's Mule Twist | 0-11/2 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 98 |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 | 120 1/4 |
| Bar Silver | 51d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 81 |
| 4 1/2 do. do. | 88 |
| 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 103 1/4 |

Arrivals—Euxine and Albula.
Departures—Lady Francis, Sicily, and James Drake.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 15, 8 A. M.

French mail-steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 16, 12-5 P. M.

French mail-steamer Sindh, from Suez, arrived.

We publish a supplement this morning containing a continuation of our report of the proceedings in the Kohlapur conspiracy case ; a judgment of Mr. Cooper, Presidency Magistrate, on an important point of land assessment ; some particulars, and the result, of the charge of gambling against the members of a Parsee club ; a report of a meeting of the shareholders of the new Prince of Wales' S. and W. Company ; some reports of cases tried in the High Court ; and news from other parts of India.

A LETTER from Dr. Amesbury informs us that Maharaja Sindhia has almost recovered from his illness, and is able to take outdoor exercise daily.

A CONTEMPORARY states that His Highness the Raja of Jhind has contributed a further handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Punjab University College, for the support of the Gurmukhi section. His Highness has also given half a lac of rupees to the Patriotic Fund.

COLONEL MURRAY, R. A., Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery in India, has proceeded to England on short leave of absence, and during his absence Colonel C. LeMesurier, lately commanding the Royal Artillery in the Kurram valley, will officiate for him.

WHEN the 92nd Highlanders were ordered to the Cape Major White wished to go with his regiment. It was, however, decided that the Viceroy's Military Secretary could not be spared from his post, and there, for the present, he remains.

LORD DE GREY and his friends were unusually successful on the first day of their tiger, shooting excursion, having bagged three tigers near Dhubri.

WE are requested to make the following correction in the report of the Governor's speech at Erinpura on the occasion of the opening of the Ajmere and Palanpur railway, published in our issue of the 4th instant. The passage which begins with "Colonel Bradford justly said that he was sure that as I had been privileged to take a large part in connection with that distinguished statesman, the Marquis of Dalhousie, in railway affairs in India," &c., &c., should read as follows :—"Colonel Bradford justly said that he was sure I should feel proud to have taken the chief place in opening the Western Rajputana line. May I say that I also feel a great pride to-day in recalling the family connection which I had the honour to form with the Marquis of Dalhousie, who, with enterprise in advance of his time, laid out those great lines of railway which to this day form the chief arterial communications of India."?

IT appears that very elaborate precautions were taken for the safety of the Viceregal train from Allahabad on its passage over that part of the railway line which runs through the country inhabited by Sonthals. Trollies were sent on ahead of the usual pilot engine which precedes Viceroyalty on its railway journeys, police were stationed along the line at short intervals, and patrols passed up and down. The detention at Mokameh for the night was partly due to the desire to allow His Excellency a quiet night's rest, but was also partly to be traced to the consideration that it would be as well to pass through the country immediately beyond by daylight.

THE *Pioneer* remarks on the Kohlapur conspiracy case, to which the *Bombay Gazette* was the first to call attention :—The extent of the conspiracy, the secresy with which it was conducted, and the fact that it was only averted by the merest accident are sufficient to invest the trial with no ordinary interest.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* considers the case "is no more worthy of notice than so many ordinary attempts of clumsy forgers or burglars to better their condition. Equally innocent of the very rudiments of the knowledge of politics, history, geography, &c., and of the means of raising recruits and carrying on the merest semblance of warfare, the ignorant and stupid rabble mixture of beggarly Brahmins, Mahrattas, and Mahomedans seem to have believed success in their diabolical designs as easy as the means they thought of employing for its achievement are simple, namely, magic, marauding, and massacre, to be practised against Europeans and natives supposed to be obnoxious to their fiendish designs. The facts divulged betray, however, the woeful ignorance and grovelling superstition in which the masses of the people are placed ; and serve to point more forcibly than ever to the urgent necessity of increasing the number of schools and schoolmasters, to raise the people from their present low condition, and thus save the State the trouble and expense of watching over them to check the hatching of crimes of the sort now brought to notice."

REGARDING the election and nomination of the new Town Council, the *Indian Spectator* considers the election by the Corporation "is on the whole satisfactory, save in one respect, namely, that the Corporation, who only the other day unanimously elected Dr. Blaney as their Chairman, should have failed to return that well-known citizen, or another non-official, to the Town Council." As to the Government nominations, our contemporary says "the public is indignant that Government should have forgotten itself so far as to appoint not a single non-official member, more especially when Sir Frank Souter was elected by the Corporation. Why are there *two* doctors put in the Council ? Surely, one was enough. There can be little doubt now as to the determination of Government to make officialdom rampant, if not dominant, in the Town Council. We strongly protest against the nominations on behalf of the ratepayers."

*Native Opinion* avers that the nomination of a Government official like Dr. Cooke to the Chairmanship of the Town Council is a retrograde move. Dr. Cooke gets this reward, we suppose, for his valuable services to Government in reference to the recent C. D. Act discussion. We hope it is not contemplated to reduce the Town Council to the level of a Government executive body.

THE action of the Allahabad paper in respect of the Press Commissionership excites the resentment and ridicule of the native press. The *Indian Spectator* writes :—The theosophic *Pioneer* is at it again. This time it is the supply of news to "inferior" papers that has rendered, in the *Pioneer's* eyes, if he has any, the office of Press Commissioner "a conspicious failure." Though fallen and deserted on all sides, the proud one disdains to fraternize with such "inferior" contemporaries as the dailies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. This logic of our superior mentor is very "rich" to be sure ; it will amuse its opponents and annoy its admirers. The fact is being recognized in all intelligent circles that the old arrangement which made the *Pioneer* the accredited mouthpiece of the Government, was a source of ignorance and discontent. As the inspired organ of official sentiment, the *Pioneer* was the parent of all conceivable mischief. It is natural that the discarded favourite should resent the new arrangement ; but will no friend step in to save it from becoming an unmitigated public nuisance by the exhibition of this selfish resentment ? Public opinion, both here and in England, is singularly unanimous as to the necessity of the Press Commissioner's establishment.

ON the suspension of Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., the *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks :—This action of the Supreme Government is not likely to have been taken without good grounds for believing that the charges which have been whispered against this officer are likely to be proved.

A CORRESPONDENT at Peshawar informs the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a coal-mine has been discovered at Churi near Campbellpore.

OF Mr. Aberigh-Mackay the *Pioneer* says :—His literary career has thus been as brief as it was bright, and many high hopes that had been formed as to the ultimate achievements of a writer who had sprung so quickly to a high pinnacle of success are thus early doomed to disappointment. The present news will occasion more sorrow than surprise among Mr. Mackay's personal friends, as he was known to be of a frail constitution.

THE *Indian Spectator* :—Friday's *Gazette* records the untimely end of a most promising literary career. Death seems to have come very suddenly to Mr. George Aberigh-Mackay, our renowned "Sir Ali Baba," depriving literature and journalism of the day of one of their brightest ornaments. Though the admired of many admirers in his own profession, Mr. Mackay was not generally known outside of it till recently his political and other sketches in *Vanity Fair*, burning with ardent zeal for truth, brought him into prominent favour. Up to within a week or two of his death he had been enlivening the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. There is no dearth of clever and witty writers in these days ; but it would be vain, we think, to scour the field of contemporary Anglo-Indian literature for such range of reading, such subtle cheery humour, and such realistic descriptive powers.

THE *Indian Spectator* brings a very grave indictment against the management of the Junagbur State, charging the administration with being "thoroughly corrupt," and publishing a list of names of subjects of the durbar who have been "fined on one frivolous excuse or another," with the amount of the fine levied in each case. "Is it not gross injustice," the paper asks, "such as should be visited with the sternest displeasure of the Paramount Power, that a man is thus ruined for life because he refuses to part with what is his own, or to bear false witness, or to put up with an outrage on his family ?"

THERE appears to be an inaccuracy in the statement that Sirdar Wali Mahomed is to receive three lakhs of rupees from the Government as a solatium for not being appointed Governor of Kurram or Khost, which post is said to have been promised to him. The fact is said to be that the Sirdar lent to Sir F. Roberts, as the representative of the Indian Government in Kabul, a little over two lakhs of rupees, chiefly in tillahs and Russian gold pieces. The amount is now being repaid to him. He has received one lakh and ten thousand, and the payment of thirty thousand more rupees has just been sanctioned. He was never promised either of the Governorships referred to, but Government allows him a handsome subsistence allowance pending the full settlement of his account. His Governorship of Kabul was highly remunerative.

THE narrow-gauge craze is a very obstinate disease and General Strachey has it very badly. The latest case of its breaking out in a way to threaten injury to others was in Bhopal, where a broad-gauge line, linking the capital of that enterprising little State with Etarsee, on the G. I. P. line, had been contracted for and actually commenced, when a telegram from home requested that the narrow gauge might be adopted. The Begum, who had subscribed fifty lakhs towards the construction, against some twelve lakhs contributed by India, resolutely refused to accept the change, opposed as it was to the original stipulation. And we believe that her well-timed obstinacy —the Government of India in full accord—prevailed. General Strachey ought to be made to travel over the Rajputana line at twenty-five miles an hour. He would be too sore—if he escaped with his life—ever to advocate the narrow gauge for important lines again.

A CASE of some interest to sportsmen has been decided in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Burma with reference to what constitutes a rash and negligent act in the handling of a gun. Three Burmese, it appears, went shunting. On arrival at the jungle the party separated, one man going in one direction, and the other two directly from him following the tracks of a pig. The man who was alone, after proceeding some distance, saw some branches moving, and thinking that both his comrades had left him to proceed in an opposite direction, fired without waiting to see what had caused the movement. As it was, the motion was caused by one of these companions, and he was hit and killed by the shot. The man who fired was convicted before the local Magistrate of causing death by a rash and negligent act, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default four months' simple imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner, on the case coming before him, held that the act of the accused was not a rash and negligent one within the meaning of the Code. No careful and prudent sportsman should under any circumstances fire at something moving in the jungle without ascertaining what it was, and the man had been so far imprudent in firing, but under the circumstances rashness and negligence, as contemplated by the law, could not be attributed to him.

THE court-martial at Hongkong on the captain, the staff commander, and one of the lieutenants of the Iron Duke, in connection with the stranding of the ship on the 30th of July last, arrived at a verdict of guilty against all the three prisoners. The captain (Cleveland) and Lieutenant Clarke were reprimanded, the staff commander (James) was severely reprimanded, and all were admonished to be more careful in future.

THE Admiral of the China station (Admiral Coote), the *China Mail* says, has promptly taken up the matter of the British schooner Lilla, which was plundered at the Pellew Islands by the inhabitants. The Admiral has decided to send a vessel to the scene of the outrage, so soon as certain necessary formalities have been gone through.

AT a meeting of the Straits Legislative Council on the 30th December the Hon'ble J. Shelford laid on the table a formal protest by the unofficial members of the Council against the decision of the home Government to saddle the whole cost of the Perak war upon this colony. The *Straits Times* says that the protest represents the unanimous opinion of the whole colony, and appeals to all the other colonies, whether Crown or not, to support it.

## THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE performance of Mr. Gilbert's well-known comedy "Pygmalion and Galatea" at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night was decidedly a credit to the company. Miss Wilson took the difficult part of Galatea, and played it extremely well. That excellent artiste, Mrs. Lewis, was the only other actress whom we have seen attempt the part in Bombay. Mr. Newton represented the sculptor Pygmalion faithfully, and with much spirit ; Mr. Turner made an admirable Chrysous (art-patron and critic) ; Mrs. Digby Willoughby was very good as Cynisca (Pygmalion's wife) ; and Mrs. Norville was well suited with the part of Mrs. Chryson's. A word of praise is due also to Miss Blaine for her rendering of the character of Myrine, Pygmalion's sister.

The piece will be repeated this evening, when those who wish to see a good play well acted should pay the Gaiety a visit.

## THE MARINE BATTALION.

ON Friday evening Colonel Sturt and the officers of the Marine Battalion gave a brilliant ball, one of the most successful of the season, at the head-quarters of the corps in the Marine Lines. A spacious shamiana was erected in the compound, and the dancing floor of the Apollo Gardens was transferred bodily to it. The ball-room and the well laid-out garden appeared to make one charming whole. Four bands played during the evening. Lady Fergusson was present ; so were Admiral and Mrs. Gore-Jones, General Aitchison, General Hewett ; indeed, all Bombay, including all the military and naval officers at the time in this city. Two hundred and thirty guests sat down to supper. It is needless to add that dancing was kept up till the hours which had been "late" changed their designation, and became "early."

## H. M.'S TROOPSHIP.

THE following troops will be embarked in H. M troopship Serapis, to sail from Bombay for Portsmouth on the 5th February next :—

I Battery C Brigade, R. H. A.—139 men, 15 women, and 36 children.

A Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.—79 men, 8 women, and 21 children. Invalids 2.

No. 13 Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.—135 men, 11 women, and 15 children.

C Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.,—121 men, 3 women, and 9 children. Time-expired men 13.

D Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.—103 men, 4 women, and 5 children.

F Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.—Time-expired 6 men, 2 women, and 7 children.

G Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.—163 men, 3 women, and 1 child.

Sirhind Division.—Time-expired men, 85th Regiment—85 men, 1 woman, and 3 children.

Bombay Presidency.—188 time-expired men, 13 ignominy men, 10 insanes, 50 women, and 103 children.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Jumna, Captain E. J. Church, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 15th instant from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 19th December, Malta 28th, Port Said 1st January, and Suez 3rd. During the voyage she experienced strong head-wind through the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean. There were two births on board the Jumna on her voyage. She brought 65 officers, 22 ladies, and 7 children ; also 1,060 men, 84 women, and 97 children. The following is the list of officers and their families :—

Capt. Lavie, R. A.
Lieut. Sharland, R. A.
Lieut. St. John, R. A.
Capt. Montgomery, 2-2nd Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. Ilderton, 2-2nd Foot.
Lieut. Lethbridge, 2-2nd Foot
Capt. Mostyn, 2-7th Foot.
Lieut. Donald, 2-7th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Hardy, 2-7th Foot.
Bt. Major Bradburne, 1-17th Foot.
Bt. Major and Mrs. Brind and 2 children, 1-17th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. Bernard, 44th Foot.
Lieut. Morrice, 2ith Foot.
Capt. Greenaway, 40th Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. Grimes and 2 children, 40th Foot.
Capt. Joyce, 45th Foot.
Lieut. Munn, 80th Foot.
Capt. Arthur, 65th Foot.
Lieut. Tebbitt, 65th Foot.
Lieut. Brooke, 65th Foot.
Capt. Hughes Hallett, 72nd Foot.
Lieut. Brindley, 98th Foot.
Capt. Justice, 78th Foot.
Lieut. Carfrae, 78th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Gilbert, 2-13th Foot.
Lieut. and Adjt. Beadnell, 1-25th Foot.
Surg. Major R. A. Chapple, A. M. D.
Surg. Major and Mrs. W. E. Dualy and child, A. M. D.
Surg. and Mrs. A. M. Kavanagh, A. M. D.
Capt. Smith, 90th Foot.
Surg. and Mrs. Hayes, A. M. D.
2nd Lieut. Grant, 2-24th Foot.
2nd Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, 2-24th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Malcolm, 2-7th Foot.
Lieut. Daunt, 2-7th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Melville, 1-12th Foot.
Vety.-Surg. S. Gillespie, Vety. Dept.
Vety. Surg. J. Hammond, Vety. Dept.
Vety. Surg. and Mrs. J. J. Phillips, Vety. Dept.
2nd Lieut. Smith, 33rd Foot.
2nd Lieut. Brunker, 81st Foot.
2nd Lieut. Mayhew, 34th Foot.
Major Kelsey, 72nd Foot.
Major Greatwood, 70th Foot.
Quarter Master and Mrs. Shea, 68th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Somerville, 98th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Little, 2-13th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Thorne, 2-4th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Bower, 2-11th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Smythies, 40th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Rhodes, 2-7th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Russell Tod, 72nd Foot.
Pay Master R. S. Riddell, 70th Foot.
Capt. Sharks, 98th Foot.
Lieut. Elderton, 62nd Foot.
Lieut. Whistler, 99th Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. D. Fordyce and 2 children. Staff Corps.
Lieut. and Mrs. M. R. Spence and child, Staff Corps.
2nd Lieut. Bowles, 70th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Warrand, 72nd Foot.
Surg. W. H. Briggs, A. M. D.
2nd Lieut. Norman, 34th Foot.
2nd Lieut. Dawson, 29th Foot
2nd Lieut. and Mrs. Tulloch, 2-2nd Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton, 2 ladies, and child.

# SPORTING.

## CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING Rs. 1,000 IN VALUE.
TO BE SHOT FROM 14TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

For full particulars, *vide Bombay Gazette* of 11th January, 1881.

FOR a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.—S. SANTIAGO, Malaga.

REVIEW OF THE BARODA TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BARODA, JAN. 12.

THE annual review of the Baroda State troops took place on the evening of the 10th instant, as mentioned in my last contribution. The brigade was formed of the following troops,—four squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and three regiments of infantry. The total strength was about fourteen hundred. A large marquée was erected on the southern extremity of the parade-ground for the accommodation of H. H. the Gaekwar, Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., and the officers and ladies of the British cantonment, of whom there was a goodly number. H. H. the Gaekwar arrived on the ground a little before 4 p.m., and Mr. Melvill arrived punctually at 4 o'clock. Immediately after the brigade "marched past" in the following order :—The cavalry in column of squadrons, the artillery in line at quarter intervals, and the infantry in column of double companies. The cavalry at the third wheeling point wheeled to the left and reversed the front, and stood ready to "trot past ;" the artillery, after wheeling to the left at the above-mentioned point, marched off and stood on the parade line. The infantry subsequently formed companies and changed ranks and wheeled off to four on the original ground ; the cavalry trotted past in open column of squadrons and wheeled off to four on the original ground ; the infantry, after marching in mass of quarter columns, again marched in columns, and the line was formed. The several movements were gone through with great precision, for which, on the conclusion of the review, the troops were very much eulogized by His Highness and the Resident for their steadiness.

The majority on the parade-ground were sorry to hear of the non-attendance of Her Highness Jumnabai Sahib and the Princess Tarabai Sahib.

Mrs. Melvill gave a treat to the children of the Anglo-Indian Institution at the Mukurpura palace on Saturday evening last.

The public health is generally good, and grain food is getting very cheap. The weather has been bitterly cold for the past few days. H. H. and Mr. Melvill and other officers are going out hunting to Itola to-morrow.

## A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me a little space in your journal with a view to drawing the attention of the municipal authorities to the great inconvenience occasioned by the careless manner in which the drains in Cavel are opened ? Nearly all the roads in this locality are dug up for drainage purposes at one and the same time, and this is more a nuisance to the Christian inhabitants of Cavel than the Goanese arising from the stagnated accretions in the ducts, as it blockades the passage of pedestrians, and the attendance at school and chapel can only be effected by resorting to a circuitous route. The mud covering the drains is thrown up on both sides of the roads, thus rendering them impassable, unless one ventures to clamber over the mound at the imminent danger of being precipitated into the opening, as is not unfrequently the case at present. This mode of getting over a difficulty cannot, of course, be attempted by the wives and children of the Christian residents of Cavel, and they are therefore obliged to choose the less evil, viz., adopt the Irishman's short route.

I think some little attention should be paid to the convenience of the public, and this can easily be done by removing the earth into some of the byelanes, and placing planks across the opened drains for the safe transit of pedestrians.

Bombay, Jan. 13. BEATRICE.

## TAXES IN BILLIMORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About a month ago some correspondence was published in your valuable journal about the taxes levied in Billimora by the Desai of Gandev. As I was one of the correspondents whom Harria B. Desai tried to contradict at that time, will you, permit me in a corner of your widely known journal to say a few words in justice to myself and the poor people of Billimora ? Of course I am too late now, but the reason is that I was waiting to get some facts, without which I could not come forward. The Desai, in his letter, states :—"So far from my levying taxes, &c., to the sum of Rs. 25,000 per year from the fishermen of Billimora, I merely take rent at present not even amounting to Rs. 1,000 from them for the land which they occupy, and which, if they object to pay, they are at liberty to vacate as soon as they have settled their arrears. The land on which they live has been Inam Vajifa land, in the possession of my ancestors for the past two hundred years, and upwards." Now, sir, the sum Rs. 25,000 is a misstatement of "Billimora," which I myself contradicted, but still the Desai includes me in his contradiction, while there is not a particle of untruth in what I stated at that time.

But to our subject. While the matter alluded to was under investigation in a court of the Gaekwar, a mass of evidence was taken at to whether the Desai draws his ground rent or taxes. There we find much against the Desai ; but I translate from the *Gujerat Mitra*, a well-informed paper of Gujerat, only one or two instances. A durzi in his evidence says :—"The tax for the house in which we live is taken by the Gaekwar *Sirkar*, but still the Desai takes from us a certain sum annually, in the shape of *Jhatta-vera* (*i.e.*, tax on fire-place), which he took till last year." From the evidence of another Banian we find that once upon a time the Desai invited them to a dancing-girl nautch-party, and there he caused them to subscribe a certain sum, which he was taking annually, in the shape of *Holcefagvera* ; but they have ceased paying it since the last four years. This must be from the beginning of the Anglo-Gaekwar policy in the Baroda State.

But now we will see what right the Desai has to levy all these taxes. A correspondent—probably from the official circles from a court of the Gaekwar, I think—writes to the same paper very recently—it is published in last Sunday's issue—that the Court of the Gaekwar put seventy-two questions to the Desai to show what right, if any, he has to levy the *taxes*—and *not ground-rent*, as he says—on the people of Billimora, which the Desai refused to answer through the Naib Suba of Nowsari. This I say from the authority of the same paper.

Now, sir, after putting a few words of Dr. Franklins in a poor *lungotivala's* mouth, I shut up my bragging :—"Friends, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy ; and if those laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them, but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us."—Yours very fathfully,

Jan. 13. N. F. BILLIMORIA.

## NOMINATIONS TO THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see by this morning's paper that the Government have in their nominations to the new Town Council entirely reversed their former policy of selecting the best men in the community, irrespective of their creed or profession, whether holding a position in the Government service or not. Where are now Dr. Pinkerton's boasts that he wanted to get into the Town Council as an independent candidate, in order that the Government might be the more free to select the best men outside the official circle ? Where is now Mr. Raghunath N. Khote's proof of the impartiality of the Government in their selection ?

What do we want with two army medical men in the Town Council ? Would not one have been ample ? What possible good will Captain Morland's appointment serve ? In such a position he is a fish out of water. He is a good port officer, and knows much about ships, but as such his proper place is in the Port Trust. No one would object to Colonel Hancock's appointment ; he is a popular, hardworking man, who looks into things for himself. Would not the Government rather have earned and gained the respect and thanks of the public by nominating such men as Mr. Mathew, a practical engineer, fearless and outspoken in his opinions, or Dr. Blaney, who has taken more interest in municipal affairs, and done more hard, good, and lasting work therein than any other two men in Bombay, and to whose praise it should be proclaimed that he has for the past six years served in every Town Council, attended almost every meeting, *and has from first to last refused to accept any payment for his services.* He is, I believe, the only town councillor to whom such praise for unselfish service can be accorded.

He may in this respect have seemed quixotic to the men of this generation, but I am certain he is right. The fact that there is such competition in the race for a corporationship, and that so many corporators attend the meetings is a proof that the unpaid appointments in the Corporation are eagerly sought after for the honour of the thing and for the credit which attaches thereto. I shall be curious to see if any corporator will, in the discussions on the proposed amendments to the Municipal Act, have the pluck to propose that payment to town councillors shall be abolished in future ; for I have a shrewd suspicion that if there were no fees attached to this latter appointment, our native friends would not be so urgent in pushing their European competitors so far into the background, nor would Government nominees be so anxious to get in. What a sarcasm upon our municipal institutions that the only European able to get by election into the Town Council is the first policeman in Bombay !

But seriously, Mr. Editor, I believe that the Government would have acted very differently, had not certain persons high in the Government service felt sore about the Act, and the rude way in which it has been treated. They must know that there is no chance of their view of the matter being ever stamped with the public approval ; but being, like ourselves, simple flesh and blood, they could not resist the temptation of gently expressing, in the only way practicable, the chagrin which public disapproval has caused them in their hearts to feel, nominating to the Town Council "true blue's" who fought for them through thick and thin, and voted straight.

The Government in this matter have made a further serious mistake ; they gave a pledge two years ago to the Chamber of Commerce always to nominate to the Town Council a member of the Chamber, and as such Mr. Douglas was nominated. I am afraid the Chamber will have something to say about broken promises, and I should not be surprised if Government feel compelled, in deference to the member, to ask one of their nominees to resign, in order to help them out of the difficulty.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 14. RATEPAYER.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your *Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever.—ERWIN GREENWOOD, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 25th Bombay L. I., at the Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Pygmalion and Galatea," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 14th :—Hart (s), from West Hartlepool. On the 15th :—Halo (s), from Newcastle ; Coconada (s), Bussorah ; Rajputana (s), Calcutta ; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool ; Kashgar (s), Shanghai ; Rochdale (s), Shields ; H. M. S. Jumna, Portsmouth ; Ranee, Cochin ; I. G. S. Tenasserim and Czarewitch, Vingoria ; Dumfillan, Cardiff ; Lizzie English (s), Sunderland ; Olympia (s), Glasgow ; Philip and Family, Calicut.—Yesterday :—Bokhara (s), from Sydney.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Euphrates (s), Kurrachee ; Sullamuttee, Cutch ; Louise H. (s), Marseilles ; Leverrier (s), Hull ; Teheran (s), Venice. Yesterday :—Oorun (s), Cutch.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. :—

March.....Maggy May.....J. H. Massey.
Overture...Le Lac des Fees.....Auber.
Valse.....Die Hydropaten.....Gung'l.
Selection ..The Pirates of Penzance ..Sullivan.
Polonaise ..Masken.....Faust.
Galop.....Tramway.....J. Burgmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Speke Hall entered the dock on Saturday last.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, the Second Magistrate of Police, has been ailing for some time from remittent fever. He is so weak that though his medical advisers have proposed a change, he is unable to move about, or to bear the fatigue of a journey.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Marootee Krishna, coachman to Dr. Gray, was on Friday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, the property of his master, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALL FROM A HORSE.—Mr. Atherton, engineer of the Colaba Press and Nicol Mills, was thrown from his horse on Thursday evening last while riding along Rotten Row. He was picked up insensible, and remained so for about half an hour, when he was taken home.

CHEATING.—Dugdoo Nagoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade on three separate charges of cheating in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 31, belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 15th instant :—Horses, 4 lame ; bullocks, 18 lame, 26 sore necks, 1 sores on body, 1 emaciated, 1 cruelly beaten, and 7 stabbing with goads. Total number of cases 58 ; amount of fines Rs. 72-12.

THEFT OF CHAIRS FROM HOUSE-VERANDAHS.—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Jehangeerjee, residing at New Foras Road, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of four chairs from the verandah of his house on the night previous.—On the same day Mr. Rastomjee Kholla reported the theft of two chairs from the verandah of his house on the Bellasis Road.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Butcher Street on view of the body of Hajee Bilal Budder, a calassee, aged 20 years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 3rd instant on board the s. s. Wistow Hall, by an accidental fall from the upper deck into the hold of the vessel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Sonapore burning-ground on view of the body of a Hindoo woman named Lachbai, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 9th instant by her *saree* having accidentally caught fire while engaged in cooking at her residence in Dongree Cooly Street. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows :—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address ; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 1 doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. „ 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to
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Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

| | Per Doz. Quarts. | Per 2 Doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche .... | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. 38 0 |
| Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry .. | „ 40 0 | .. |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... | „ 55 0 | 58 0 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE. | | |
| Laubenheimer ..... | Rs. 16 8 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Deidesheimer ..... | „ 17 8 | „ 20 8 |
| Geisenheimer ..... | „ 18 8 | „ 21 8 |
| Liebfraumilch ..... | „ 22 0 | „ 25 0 |
| Steinwein ..... | „ 22 0 | .. |
| Hochheimer ..... | „ 26 12 | .. |
| Rudesheimer ..... | „ 26 12 | „ 29 12 |
| Marcobrunner ..... | „ 30 8 | „ 33 8 |
| Queen Victoria Berg ..... | „ 36 8 | .. |
| *BRANDY. | | |
| Muller Frere's Brandy ..... | „ 18 0 | .. |
| Bordeaux & Co.'s do. * 2 stars ..... | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Do. do. * * * 3 stars ..... | „ 21 8 | .. |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s 1 star Brandy | „ 22 0 | .. |
| CLARETS. | | |
| From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Chateau de Frands ..... | Rs. 14 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Les Canons ..... | „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Chateau Leoville ..... | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Chateau Lafite ..... | „ 22 0 | .. |
| From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Chateau Labranche ..... | Rs. 26 0 | Rs. 28 0 |
| Chateau Larose ..... | „ 26 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Chateau Divian ..... | „ 26 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Chateau d'Ulzan ..... | „ 26 0 | .. |
| Chateau des Tours ..... | „ 26 0 | „ 28 0 |
| BEER. | | |
| IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE. | Rs. 5 4 | Rs. 3 4 |
| SUNDRIES. | | |
| Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants ... | Rs. 21 0 | Rs. 27 0 |
| John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey ..... | „ 21 0 | .. |
| GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES. | | |
| Gebratene Saueischen ..... | Rs. 1 12 per tin. | |
| Cervelatwurst ..... | „ 1 8 | „ |
| Mettwurst ..... | „ 1 6 | „ |
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Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

## NOTICES.

### CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at Her Majesty's Mint up to the 1st February, 1881, for the PURCHASE of about 300 tons either the whole or in lots of 25 tons of English TILE-COPPER, now lying in the Mint premises.

J. H. WHITE, Colonel, R. E., Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 11th Jan, 1881.

### BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
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Head Master—Mr. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
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Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
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R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
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Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1879.

### MR. J. MANOLESCU.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.
Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.
Orders executed at the shortest notice.
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The following Pictures have appeared :—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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## NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE CITY JUDGE'S COURT, BARODA.
(Seal of the City Judge's Court.)
Original suit No. 60 of 1878-79,—In the City Judge's Court, Baroda

GANGADHER YESHWANT, owner of the firm of Gopalrao Mairal.....Plaintiff
JAVERI BHAICHUND VARDHAMAN.....Defendant.

WHEREAS the said plaintiff, on the 22nd day of November, 1879, obtained a decree against the said defendant for the sum of Rs. 4,75,338-10-6, to be realised first from the undermentioned property, which has been pledged to the said Plaintiff, and the residue, if there be any, from any other property belonging to the defendant.

This is to give NOTICE that the said property so pledged will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A. M. on the 25th day of January, 1881, at the Court of the City Judge, unless the said debtor pay into the said court the said sum of Rs. 4,75,338-10-6, or unless the said decree-holder certify to the said court that he has been satisfied.

It is hereby further notified that the sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the property specified :—

1 Pearl necklaces of various sizes, some with emeralds, rubies, and brilliants interwoven.
1 A gold ring set with a large white brilliant.
4 Brilliant and emerald earings.
1 Head ornament set with numerous white, large and beautiful brilliants.
2 Large gold bangles set with diamonds.
4 Sirpechs of various sizes set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.
3 Valuable diamond necklaces of differnt sizes and beautiful design.
1 Very big diamond necklace consisting of nearly 187 big pieces of white Parah diamond.
1 Some loose pearls and emeralds.

ANANDRAO S. BARVI,
Acting City Judge.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1880.
Durkhast No. 42 of 1879-80.—(Mohor of the Court.)
True copy.—PURUSHOTAM R. PARKHI.

### JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAD, PARIS, 1878.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 1s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
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Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

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The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime : Asthma, Bronchitis ,the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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| BATHGATE & Co. | Do. |
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|---|---|---|
| Calf Elastic Walking Boots | Superior | Finest |
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| Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf | and excellent | we can |
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Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
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Excellent quality, much approved .....18s. 6d.
Very superior .....21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality .....25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes.....10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels .....7s. 0d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
*(Registered.)*
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.
*Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

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Hornsby & Sons' Portable Steam Engines for straw burning.
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### GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

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| | Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|
| Black Alpaca | from 2 15 | each |
| Coloured Alpaca | „ 4 14 | „ |
| Black Serge | „ 4 12 | „ |
| Fancy Cashmere | „ 5 15 | „ |
| Diagonals | „ 12 12 | „ |
| Alpaca Overcoats | „ 11 8 | „ |
| Dress (black superfine cloth) | „ 14 14 | „ |

WAISTCOATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black Cloth | from 3 8 | „ |
| White Marsala (single-breasted) | „ 1 8 | „ |
| „ „ (double „) | „ 1 12 | „ |

TROWSERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cashmere | from 4 4 | pr yd |
| Black superfine cloth) | „ 7 14 | „ |
| White Duck | „ 0 11 | „ |

SUITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blue Serge Coat and Trowsers | from 9 4 | suit |
| Blue Serge Coat, Trowsers, and Vest | „ 11 14 | „ |
| Figured Diagonal Coat, Trowsers, and Vest | „ 21 8 | „ |

MATERIALS IN GREAT QUANTITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trowserings | from 1 6 | pr yd |
| Black Serge | „ 1 6 | „ |
| Blue „ | „ 1 2 | „ |
| Ulster Cloths (double width) | „ 2 14 | „ |
| Coatings | „ 2 2 | „ |
| Flannel Sleeping Suits | „ 7 12 | suit |
| Oxford „ | „ 1 12 | „ |

UMBRELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alpaca | from 2 12 | each |
| Silk | „ 3 12 | „ |

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| | Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|
| Flannel Colored Shirts | from 4 12 | each |
| Oxford Cloth | „ 0 14 | „ |
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| extra quality | „ 3 4 | „ |
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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1881.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY AT KOHLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

### SIXTH DAY.

Cross-examination of Gangai Kom Khyru Holar.—I said on Sunday, November 7th, I did not know who the people were outside the door of the house, that is, our house. The mound of earth on which the people were sitting is visible from the door of the house. I stated before the committing magistrate that I did not remember having seen Appa Devajee before. The house of Gondoo Holar is close to ours; what goes on in the latter cannot be seen from the former. I mentioned the names of five or six of the accused who assembled at our house on the 7th November, Sunday evening. I cannot remember these same men having ever met at our house all together at the same time before. When they assembled at our house on 7th November they asked for ashes. They did not say anything else in my presence. From midday my husband was in his house. He did not leave the house at all that day. The first person who came to our house on that day was Rambhut; he came alone. It was in the evening, still day-light, but about the time for lighting the lamps. He stayed about half a ghataka.

By the court.—I do not know how long a ghataka is.

Cross-examination continued.—After I had lighted the lamps I went into the front verandah, lighted the fire, and began to cook my bread. I cooked four chapattis. When I had finished cooking my bread Rambhut was not there. He went away when I had cooked two chappattis. I remember that afternoon Bala Sonar coming to the house. I do not know of any Brahmin having come. Bala Sonar came after Rambhut arrived, and asked for some ashes for his brother. He got the ashes (*ungara*) from my husband. Bala Sonar had been in the habit of coming to our house for ashes for the previous fifteen days, that is, since his brother was taken ill. My husband never used to go to Bala Sonar's house, but he sent lemons there seven or eight times. During these fifteen days I do not remember hearing my husband and accused Bala Sonar talk on any subject but the illness of the brother of the latter. I cannot say what they used to talk about when by themselves. The conversation had reference to the remedies for effecting the sick man's cure. I do not know if during those fifteen days my husband ever brought home three rupees. I did not leave the house during the time Rambhut was there. I had never seen Appa Patil before Sunday, 7th November. I do not know Dhondi Airarekar, the police sepoy. I was not shown Appa Patil in the Nyayadhisha's court on the day I gave my evidence, and told that he was Appa Patil. I knew he was Appa Patil, because he used to come to the Kohlapur bazaar and return to Tardel. I knew on the Sunday that he was Appa Patil, because he and Appa Devajee were talking together outside, and the latter addressed him as "Appa Patil." I was at that time sitting at the chul, cooking. I could not see them from there. I do not know of ever having heard Appa Patil and Appa Devajee talking together before. I have never seen Appa Patil in the Kohlapur bazaar. I saw him sitting on the mound when I had occasion on the Sunday evening to go out of the house for some water. I did not hear at that time what they were saying, nor could I see well when I went outside. I saw the bundle of plantain-leaves first when I returned from the shop, where I had been to fetch oil. It was fairly light at the time. It was lying outside my door. I remembered wondering what it was. This was Sunday. When I returned with the oil Rambhut, Vitthu Jasuda, Laxuman Khyru, Khyru Holar, and Ramjan were in the house. Aba Mahat, Appa Patil, and Appa Devajee came shortly afterwards. I left my house to fetch oil just after the sunset bugle had sounded (5-23 p.m.); then no one but my husband and son were in the house. No one had come to our house prior to Rambhut on that Sunday. Rambin Mali lives with Rambhut, and he used to come to our house to call him. The last time he came before the Sunday was about a week previous. I do not remember having seen him before. I never made any enquiries concerning him, nor did anyone in my presence. I have heard Rambhut speak to him or Rama. Narayen Bhut used to come for ashes for his child in the month of Bhadrapad (September). He came three or four times. I do not remember seeing him again up to the Sunday. I have never seen Mallari come to our house when Ramjan and Rambhut were sitting there. The last time he came to our house was about eight days before the Sunday. He used to say nothing; merely eat his pan-supari, and go.

By the court.—Mallari is a Hindu; my husband is a Holar (a caste of Mahar); but he used to come to our house merely for the sake of eating pan-supari.

Cross-examination continued.—Makaji came to our house for the last time about fifteen days before the Sunday. I had not seen him there before. I had no conversation with him, nor heard anyone speaking to him. My son Laxumon told me he is a State servant in the Laskar Phad, and plays there as a wazantri. He informed me that Makaji Naik was also of the Laskar Phad. He never came to our house to fetch my son on business connected with his office. Jagoo came on the Depawali Amawashya (Nov. 2). He came for charms to cure his wife. He came again from time to time after that.

By the court.—My husband was in the house at the time he last came; this was three or four days before he was arrested (7th or 8th Nov.)

Cross-examination continued.—On this last occasion he merely took some ashes, and went away again. No one else was there at the time. Vitthu first took to coming to our house about the month of May last. He used to come about every week to get charms and ashes to cure his wife of sickness. At first he used to come every day. He used to come before the feast of Goodi Padava (about April). Vitthu gave my husband Re. 1-4 for a cocoanut and food offering after the birth of child to his wife. Subsequent to this he never again came to our house. I have never seen Krishna Mhatogda at our house. Rambhut Ambapkar used to come for charms, &c., in September last—never since. He came to obtain the cure of his daughter-in-law, for which he agreed to pay one rupee. The girl got well, and we got the rupee. This was before my husband treated the wife of Vitthu for sterility. Plenty of people in the town besides those I have mentioned were in the habit of coming to my husband to be treated, he being a sorcerer. There always were many people assembled at our house on Tuesdays and Fridays, the day of the new moon and of the full-moon. The largest number that ever assembled on Tuesday and Friday was four or five. My husband never went out to perform his art as a sorcerer during the months of September and October last. I know a man called Ganu Gizavanekar. He was not in the habit of frequenting our house, neither used he to bring dinner daily to us from Rambhut; he only brought it on one occasion when my husband fell sick. I did not see him at my house on the Sunday, 7th November. During the day of the 7th November I had occasion to leave the house several times to fetch firewood, water, grain, &c. I went to fetch the firewood at about 3 p. m. After bringing it home I waited awhile; then went to the market for grain, which I brought home, and ground; and after bugle (sunset) I went for the oil. After bringing home the oil I did not leave my house again that night. No one came to the house from the time I commenced grinding my grain until I finished. I did not see Ganu Gizavanekar from the time I finished grinding my grain at all.

By counsel for Sheik Allam, Sheik Ameen, and Sheik Abdul.—I went for the oil to the shop outside the Aditwar gate. I do not know the names of your clients. I cannot remember any distinctive marks on them. I cannot remember in what month or in what day they came to our house. Neither can I remember how many months ago it occurred. I cannot distinctly remember that I saw them before.

Re-examination by Public Prosecutor.—Every thing I stated before this court was false—so was every thing that I stated before the committing magistrate. I stated yesterday that all my evidence before the committing magistrate was true. The word "false" slipped out of my mouth. I meant to say it was all true; both what I stated before this court yesterday and originally before the committing magistrate. The statement I made before the court yesterday that accused Nos. 2 to 24 used to come to our house and talk about the insurrection is true; what I said to-day about their coming for ashes is in addition to that. What I intended to state was that those I recognized in this court spoke about the insurrection. I don't know who brought the lemons to our house on the Sunday, 7th November.

By the court.—I can recognize Sheik Allam, Sheik Ameen, and Sheik Abdul by their faces, though I have not remembered any marks on them, nor do I know their names. I am certain they were the men who came to my house, as stated in my examination-in-chief.

By the assessors.—I used to live in the wadi of the village of Bamburda, in the Poona zilla, where we used to live by my husband doing the work of a maker of leathern things. We left Bamburda to see what the music in the Southern Maratha country was like. The trade kept us well, but we were unable to save. We had no particular reason for coming to Kohlapur, but that there are no professional musicians there. I had been to Kohlapur before coming last time. My husband belonged to Kohlapur originally. He came from Gehallkaruji, but the original wutton village was Shambhor Mahadev, near Sattara. My husband never performed sorcerer's work until he came to Kohlapur. When first we came here we used to live by playing. Then my son got an acting appointment as musician. We came in June, 1879, and in the following October, at Dussara time, my husband took to sorcery at our family gods' shrine, near the Rankala tank. It got abroad that he was a sorcerer after a time. My husband said nothing to me before going to fetch back my son on the night of 7th November, when he had started with the others to murder the Europeans in the church. He stood outside the door for a short while looking after them. I asked him what he was doing. He gave no answer. I and my husband do not quarrel more than husbands and wives usually do. My first husband is dead. I went to Poona one year and four months before the birth of my son Laxuman, and my husband went there one year and two months before. I considered my son was committing a bad act when he went to murder the Europeans at the church. I begged him not to go. He said, when he came back, that he was afraid.

### SEVENTH DAY.

Vitthu Narayan Savarkar, age 24, caste Brahmin, occupation writer, residence Kolhapur.—I know all the accused except Krishna Mhatogda, Shripatrao, Sheik Allam, Sheik Ameen, and Sheik Abdul. I knew them all since I became in the habit of going to Rambhut. Shripatrao I knew before. I know all the accused's names, except those abovementioned. (Names them all.) I knew the Bava (Guru Sidh) more than two years ago. I saw him at Rasewade at Baba Deshpande's. I have been in the habit of going to Rambhut's house for the last two or three years, but I have only met the accused there for about six months prior to the insurrection becoming known, but I knew Dhondo Kalkarni prior to that even. When I used to go to Rambhut's house I used to see four or five of the accused at a time, not the whole number together. When first I saw them at Rambhut's they used to sit talking about getting jowari and other grain from here and there, and selling it. About three months ago they began to turn me out from their midst, saying they had something private to speak about, and did not want me. About the 24th, 25th, or 26th of last October I had a quarrel with my employer, Nana Shastri, which resulted in our parting. I had no place to go to. I went to Rambhut's house at about 10 a.m. I told him that I was homeless and moneyless, and should be glad if he could help me to get me employment to enable me to get my food. He replied, "If you will listen to something I have to tell you, and will promise not to divulge it to anyone, I will make arrangements for your food." There were present at the time Jagu, Vitthu Jasuda. Aba Mehat, and Ramjan. I promised to keep the secret, when he told me that they (he and the others) were about to raise an insurrection to murder the Europeans and all officials, and to put Chima Saheb on the throne (gadi). I said, "How can you do all this without men?" He replied, "I have plenty of men ready; there are two thousand Berads at Ghizowni, some more are collected at Tardel, and Daji Deshpande and Ganu Ramoshi, with Anna Bava are raising the Concan districts of Vishalgad, &c. Appa Balgonda is managing affairs at Tardel, and Tatia Kochage has gone there to him, and Narayen Bhat and Ganu Ghizowni have gone to Ghizowni." He added "The Laskar Phad, under Makaji Airekar, the Topkhana, and the sentry sepoys (Kholapur Infantry) are with us in Kohlapur. Rambhut then took me into the room over the centre room, and showed me two swords with new scabbards. He told me that the swords had been worshipped, and that when the insurrection broke out, he (Rambhut) was going to take one and his Guru the other. Coming back again into the upper verandah I saw some rope gun-match. I asked what it was. He said, for firing off the guns, that plenty was being prepared, but was not ready yet. I asked where the arms were for arming the rebels. He said they were with Mallari Karajekar for repair, and the gunpowder was ready at the contractor's. I said, "It is all very well about the insurrection, but how are you going to seat Chima Sahib on the gadi, since he is dead?" Rambhut said that Chima Sahib was alive and living in Nepaul, but that in the meantime, to keep the rebels together, it had been given out that the Gosavi Bava, who was wandering about Rasewade and other places, was Chima Sahib; that he (Rambhut) had reliable information that the real Chima Sahib was alive and in Nepaul. Rambhut told me that arrangements for insurrection had been made in August last, and necessary arms and ammunition taken out to the Concan districts to Anna Bava for the purpose, but the Guru Bava, the puppet Chima Saheb, had raised an objection and baulked the whole project, but that this time they would make better arrangement, and, if necessary, bring Anna Bava and the Guru in as prisoners. The reason for bringing them in as prisoners was that the Guru thwarted their plans, and Anna Bava was guided by him. That day I dined with Rambhut, and after that went out. Rambhut told me to feed with him for a few days until I could make proper arrangements for myself. After dining on the first day I went out, and did not return until the mealtime. On the following day I again dined with Rambhut, and he talked with me about the insurrection and his plans for it. Ganu Gizavanekar was the only other person present. After the meal I went out again, and returned the next day at meal time. After dinner Rambhut told me that he was indebted to a sowkar called Cowade, who was very importunate for his money; that he had no one to write out a bond, and as he could not write himself, I might save him the trouble and do it for him; that he would go on to the sowkar's to make arrangements, and I could follow when he sent for me. Accordingly I remained behind at Rambhut's, and went to sleep. At about 4 p. m, he sent Bala Sonar to call me, I went with him, and after arriving outside the Aditwar gate he led me in the direction of the Holar galli, telling me that Rambhut was there. We went on, and came to the house of Khyru Holar. There were assembled Jagu, Vitthu, Aba Mahat, Ramjan, Rambhut, his security, whose name I do not know, and Khyru Jasuda, the Hollar. All were seated on the ground in front of the house. Rambhut made obeisance (paya padala) to Khyru Jasuda, and he said he was going to get his bill renewed. Khyru said, "very well; go in peace." Rambhut then again made obeisance, and he, I, and the security went to the sowkar Cowade, in the Aditwar pet. Rambhut and the sowkar arranged their business verbally, and there was no necessity of writing out an agreement. So we left, the security going to his house, and Rambhut and I coming by the straight road down to Aditwar gate, from which point Rambhut went in the direction of Khyru's house, and I was taking my way to the market-place, when he said to me, "Just see how extraordinary is Khyru's power. I made obeisance to him, and he told me to go in peace, and at once the sowkar became amenable, and granted my request. In the same way when we go to kill the *sahib logue* he will exercise his marvellous qualities, and give me power to overcome five of them should they come on me at once." I went to the market-place, and thence to Ambabai's temple. I met my old master, Nana Shastri, and he said he had forgiven me, and would take me back to live with him. I returned, and did not go to Rambhut's again. I never remember hearing the accused persons who were assembled at Rambhut's talk of the insurrection until after Rambhut had let me into the secret. Then I heard them all talking about it, and say that the rising was o take place on a Sunday, but I cannot remember which Sunday. I saw during the three days I dined at Rambhut's after he had divulged the secret of the insurrection to me every one of the accused persons pointed out by me. At the commencement I did not see them all at one time, but during those three days all came, and all joined the converation regarding the pending insurrection. I can point out the swords that Rambhut showed me in his house as for the use of himself and his Guru.

Cross-examination by Mr. S. P. Bhide.—I have been for some three or four years in the habit of going to Rambhut's. I cannot remember in what month I first saw the accused coming to Rambhut's house, but, as I stated above, it was about six months prior to the insurrection being found out. Neither can I remember about what feast day I first saw them. I had never dined with Rambhut before the three days after I lost my employment with Narayen Shastri, nor since. I only went to him, because he was an acquaintance, and I was thrown out on the world. I had no business with him. I am no relation of Rambhut's. He is a Deshasta, and I am a Cocanasted Brahmin. I have no particular friendship with Rambhut; he is merely an acquaintance. I first became acquainted with him through his giving my uncle some medicine for a guinea-worm, some years ago. I did not see him give the medicine. My uncle went and fetched it, and told me he had done so. I cannot say how long before the death of my uncle this occurred. I lived in the same street as Rambhut, but some distance off. The house of Narayen Dravid Shastri is not in the same street as Rambhut's house; it is distant from the latter about three or four gun-shots. (Explained 200 or 250 yards) I have lived with Narayen Shastri since the death of my uncle, viz. two years. Prior to my uncle's death I lived in the same street as Rambhut. I am acquainted with Kutu Shastri Dravid. I am also acquainted with many other Brahmins. I never heard before I was dismissed by Narayen Shastri that Rambhut was in the habit of giving food free to the needy, or that he kept any clerk for the purpose. I went to Rambhut's after being turned out of my employment, so to speak, by accident. I had a friend in the same street, and had gone to him to ask him to lend me money. He was not at home, and Rambhut's house was near, and I often used to go and see him. I dropped in, told him of my forlorn condition, when he asked me to dine, with what results I stated above. It was never my intention to ask him to provide for me. Merely in the course of conversation I mentioned that Narayen Shastri had turned me out of his service. The friend I went to ask for money was Ganu Mevkari. He lives beyond Rambhut; to get to his house you have to pass the house of Rambhut. For about three or four months the accused objected to my sitting with them when they assembled. Whenever I entered the house and the others were there Rambhut used to say, "Go away now; we have some private business; come again another time." I sometimes used to return. I only used to go to his house as an ordinary visitor. I had no business with him. Just the same when I first saw the other accused there six or seven months ago. I learnt the names of the various accused from hearing Rambhut address them and talk to them. I did not know the names of the accused until they permitted me to stay in the room while they talked of the insurrection, that is, after Rambhut and the other accused had permitted me. I do not remember learning their names in any other way. I do not remember in what month Rambhut permitted me first to come and sit in the house with the other accused persons. I cannot remember how many times I went to Rambhut's house in the interval between my first being permitted to sit with the assembled accused in his house and the time of my being turned out of Narayen Shastri's service. I go every day to Ambabai's temple. I used not to go to Rambhut's house every day, only occasionally. I never went there on any business. I cannot remember how many times in all I went. I used not to go at any particular time of day. I was karkun to Nana Shastri. On the first day that I dined with Rambhut only Ganu was there. After dining I left his house at about 1 or 2 p. m. I had gone at about 10 a. m.; and we took our meal at noon. Up to this time no one but we three were there. After dinner the people began to assemble upstairs. We dined downstairs in the cook-room. By "the people" I mean the conspirators. On the first day Jagu, Vitthu Jasuda, Bala Sonar, and Ramjan were there; that was all, I think. The disclosure Rambhut made to me was partly before the meal, and partly after. I cannot remember the day of the week. On the second day I again went at 10 a.m.; and left at about 1 or 2 p.m. I cannot say what I did immediately on arrival. I cannot remember anybody else doing anything but Ganu, who cooked the dinner. Up to dinner time we three were the only persons in the house; afterwards the people began to assemble. We dined at noon. The same people came as on the previous day. On the third day I went to Rambhut's at 10 a.m., and dined as on the two previous days. As before, we three were alone in the house until after dinner. At 4 p.m. Bala Sonar came to call me. During those three days I saw some of the people in that building besides those abovementioned—Rambhut, his mother, and the Maratha woman (Bhima Bai) who lives in the sopha. I did nothing for my three days' food. I had no active part in the insurrection. I was not called upon to do any thing, or render any assistance. Rambhut took no promise from me to keep the secret of the insurrection beyond my saying I would not divulge it. Rambhut showed me no other weapons besides the swords, neither did he show me anything else connected with the insurrection but the gun match. He showed me no gunpowder. During the three days I was away from Narayen Shastri's house, the only place I took my food at was Rambhut's house. I dined nowhere else. I did not see Rambhut smoking ganja during the three days I dined with him. I did not say at any time during the the three days in the presence of Ramjan that I could collect men and arms for the rebels, nor did say so at any time after I had been told by Rambhut his intentions and plans. It excited no feelings of any sort in my mind. The conversation between me and Rambhut after leaving the service on the third day took place outside the Aditwar gate at the junction of the roads leading to the Holar's house and to the market. I have stated before that Rambhut said to me at parting; it was not that he could encounter five men, but if only five of them went out they could overcome the *Sahib logue*. This was said loud enough for me but no one else to hear. I do not know his reason for telling me, beyond that I had gone with him to Cowade's. I did not disclose the circumstance to the authorities after my return to Narayen Shastri's. My reason was simply this. Aba Mhat and the other persons assembled had said to me, after Rambhut had divulged their plans, "If you dare to reveal anything you have heard, you will be the first person we shall murder when we break out into insurrection." So I held my tongue, and merely broke off all connection with them. This threat was given at Khyru's house on the third day, when I was taken there. We were outside the house in the front ground at the time. The reason for Aba Mhat saying this to me was as follows:—When I got to the Holar's house Rambhut pointed him out to me, and said, "This is the Guru for whom I told you the second sword was." This was followed by the other conspirators being made acquainted with the fact that Rambhut had told me every thing; whereupon Aba Mhat threatened me, and warned me to hold my tongue; all the others, including Ramjan, joined in the threats. Immediately after this Rambhut secretly came in. I do not remember if there was any other Brahmin present but Rambhut and I. I have seen Jakopant Gizavanekar. I saw him for the first time a few days ago, when he and I spoke to one another, both being in attendance as witnesses at this court. I asked him who he was, and he told me. I had never seen him before. I did not see him at the Holar's. When I first went in Rambhut was talking apart with Khyru in a low tone of voice, and it was after that he said to me, "This is the Guru," &c. I never saw Aba Mhat again after that night at the Holar's house. I did not report the matter to the authorities during the first two days, because I did not think all I heard could be true. It was not until I went to the Holar's house that I was convinced. I was not told by the committing magistrate at once to tell what I knew. He gave me solemn affirmation, and then began putting questions to me, which I answered. My evidence before the committing magistrate was read out to me. I did not mention the circumstance of Aba Mhat's having threatened me, neither was it written down, because I was asked no question that could have elicited it, and I could not have of my own accord brought out statements uncalled for. I did not mention it to the fouzdar for the same reason. I never lodged a complaint against the conspirators for threatening me. I cannot remember when I was first sent for by the police, nor the date on which I was examined by the committing magistrate. I cannot remember how many eclipses there have been this year. I can remember one, which occurred at full-moon. I do not remember the day of the week. I think it was about a month or five weeks ago that I was sent for by the police to be examined. I was examined immediately I was taken before the fouzdar. I gave the same evidence then as now, with the exception of the replies to questions asked to-day in the cross examination. For the ten days following my examination before the fouzdar I did not dine always in the same place, sometimes at an eating-house, sometimes cooked by myself, and so forth. Subsequently to my examination by the fouzdar I was sent for from time to time to give information upon particular points hitherto unelicited from me. The second time I was sent for by the fouzadar was to be questioned at the Kacheri by the Political Agent and State Karbhari. They asked me to state what I had told the fouzdar, and I stated it. I cannot remember if I was sent for again or not. It is true what I stated before this court, that Narayen Bhat had gone to Ghizowni to make arrangements. During the ten days following my examination by the fouzdar I had my food for five or six days at the eating-house behind Oopadhebava's wada. For two or three days I cooked for myself in the Dharmshala in Ambabai's temple. When I was in Nana Shastri's employ I always dined at his house. My agreement with him was that he was to feed and clothe me, and that I was to do his work. All my spare time I had leave to employ as I liked. The cause of our quarrel was my refusing to go to his village when he told me. My stomach was aching; he got angry, and dismissed me, saying I would not obey his orders. The reason of my not now being at his house is that after I had been examined by the police, Narayen Shastri said he was not going to have a man in his house mixed up with the conspiracy. Since then I have not returned to him. For the last two years I have been to the houses of many Bramhins just to call as I went to Rambhut's. I can't remember the different people (other than the owners) I met at the different houses. I have had no quarrel whatsoever with Dhondupant. If a person told me never to come to their house again, I should consider it something to be ashamed of; not so if they told me to go away for a little time, as they were busy, and to come back again. Rambhut never used to send me away when he was alone, only when the other conspirators were with him. I can't remember how often he asked me to go away, and return presently. All the accused I have pointed out to the court as being in the habit of coming to Rambhut's to meet I have heard from time to time talking of the bringing in of grain to trade with and general transactions in grain. I never dine together with Ganu in the Shukrawar Chawdi, or anywhere else but at Rambhut's house. I never myself cooked at the Shukrawar Chawdi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vidyadhar Yadweshwar.—I was not acquainted with Daji before I met him at Rambhut's. I saw him at Rambhut's thrice—when I cannot now remember. It was not when they were talking of "grain," but when I was sent away by Rambhut. I did not see him after that at Rambhut's. I did not hear him and Rambhut have any conversation. I met him afterwards in the temple of Ambabai. We exchanged greetings. I also met him once or twice about the same time at the village of Panchgaum, about a *kos* from here. We had both gone there on a pilgrimage. We did not have any conversation there. With these exceptions, I have never met him. I have heard that Daji came from Kodowade. I know that he is Daji, because Rambhut in talking to me said such and such a man that came on such and such a day with so and so, is the Daji who, with Anna Bawa and Ganoo Ramoshi, are raising the Concan. I asked him if he could point him out to me. He said he is the short man, and is bringing a ladder for me, when I will introduce you to him. He did not introduce me to him. This conversation was during the three days I took my meal with him. The above are my reasons for identifying Daji.

Re-examination.—I said the conspirators talked of "grain;" it was my way of expressing myself. I am not aware that any of them were grain-merchants. I imagined from the way they were talking that they intended beginning a trade in grain. For instance, they talked of getting so many hundred carts of grain from Tardel, so many from Ghizowni, &c., but afterwards, when Rambhut had divulged the plot to me, I saw that the grain was merely a form of speech, and by the hundreds of carts they meant so many hundred men as rebel recruits. Rambhut likewise explained to me that when they were talking of grain they were talking purposely in enigmas. All the accused that I pointed out at the beginning of my examination, that is, all but Guru Sidh, Krishna Mhatogda, Shripatrao, Ganu Ramoshi, Sheik Ameen, and Sheik Abdul, used to be at Rambhut's when they were carrying on this enigmatical talk about the grain. I have besides heard from Rama Mali, Mahadoo Mali, Ramjan, Vittu, Jagu, and Bala Sonar, whom I met upon the road, the arrangements and plans for the insurrection.

By the assessors.—The accused on the second day of my dining with Rambhut talked freely with me, because Rambhut told them I was trustworthy and he had let me into the secrets. They told me afterwards they had heard this from Rambhut.

### EIGHTH DAY.

Govind Bhut bin Sadashio Bhut Joshi, age 27, caste Brahmin, occupation mendicant, residence Wagoorda.—I know Guru Sidh, Rambhut, Dhondo Kulkarni, Rambin Mali, and Narayen Bhat. I know none of the remaining accused. I have heard Guru Sidh called, "Ghodewalla Bava," Chima Sahib, and the Wattari (a man who deals in metals). Daji is my maternal uncle. I know Guru Sidh from having met him at the house of my uncle. Somewhere about the end of May or beginning of June last Guru Sidh Rambhut, Naraydn Bhat, and Daji, together with a Mahrratta, whom I do not know, put up with me one night in my house at Wagoorda, being detained by the rain. They came about sunset. They left the next morning at daylight. After dinner in the evening Rambhut said to Guru Sidh (both of them smoking ganja at the time), "We are going to collect five hundred or a thousand men and raise a rebellion in Kohlapur, kill all the *saheb logue* and higher officials, and set you on the throne as Chima Sahib. What do you think of it?" The Bawa replied—"I am a poor mendicant, what do I want to have to do with this? besides this is the monsoon; you had better put off what you want to do until after the Dewali, and then consider about it." I saw the Bawa once again at Daji's at Kodawadi. Rambin Mali and Narayen Bhat I also saw at Bhorgaum on 31st October when I had gone there with Daji and my cousin to pay a visit to the Chatte Bawa. I went to the Maroote's temple at Dessayi's Wadi, just outside Bhorgaum, and there were assembled Anna Bawa, Govind, and Vitthu Hajam, Coconi Mammoo, Chimaji of Kesarul, Rajiba Ramoshi, Nanya Mong, Bala Kodulkar, Narayen Bhat, and Rama Mali, also many others whose names I do not know. It was about when we got there I heard Rajiba Ramoshi say, "We are going to raise a rebellion in Kohlapur, murder the officials, and loot the treasury; are any of you willing to join us?" Rama Mali had gone to sit in the house of Govind Nahavi. All those ten that I have mentioned, with the exception of Rama Mali, agreed to come. Concani Mammoo, Chimaji, and Bala Kodulkur said they would bring men; Daji also said he would collect some; the remainder said that they would join themselves, and, if possible, obtain weapons. It was agreed that they were to meet at Malisie's hill, near Panhila, on a Saturday subsequent to the 3rd November, take the fortress of Panhila, loot the treasury, and then come on to Kohlapur and kill the Mamletdar and all other officials. All this conversation took place in an ordinary tone of voice. There was no speaking in whispers. Narayen Bhat said to Anna Bawa that Rambhut had sent him to find out when he (Anna Bawa) intended to commence the rising, and to say that if he commenced on Saturday, on the next day, Sunday, he (Rambhut) would murder the Europeans and raise the rebellion in Kohlapur. Anna Bawa replied that all his men were assembled there, would raise the rebellion and that Rambhut might do as he liked in Kohlapur. They talked of the proposed insurrection at intervals during the night. In the morning I, Dajee, and my cousin Balajee Ragunath returned to my village of Wagoorda. On having my memory refreshed from my evidence before the committing magistrate I remember that Daji told Rajiba Ramoshi not to speak so loud. Rajiba said, "What does it matter? the whole village is with us; no one will repeat a word," and added, "Whoever betrays us, or refuses to join us, that man I will shoot dead." I remember seeing Dhondo Pant at Daji house at Kodawade in September. They were talking together. Daji said to Dhondo Pant, When are they going to complete the arrangements for placing the 'Ghodewalla' Bawa on the 'gadi'? Dhondo Pant replied, "I can do nothing of myself, but after Dewali we will go to my Guru Gambhle Bawa, and it is his feet that will decide the question." The arrangement between Rambhut and Anna Bawa was that whichever achieved his share of the insurrection first was to go and join the other, and help him.

Cross-examination.—On the night in May, when, as I stated, the Guru Sidh, Rambhut and others came to my house and stopped the night, there were in my house besides myself, my wife, my aunt, my two children, aged 7 and 3, and a cow-boy aged about 14. None of these were near when the conversation between Guru Sidh and Rambhut was going on. I cannot remember if I repeated that night's conversation to anyone. I heard the conversation because I was at that time near and listening to the speakers. I had been suffering from fever for four months previous, but was better on that day, though I had a little fever. Question—Did your aunt on the night in question place you at the feet of the Bawa to get you cured? Answer—I cannot remember. All the accused mentioned by me above as having stopped at my house on that night, likewise dined with me. I saw them myself. My wife placed the food for them. I dined with the Brahmins. I cannot remember what was talked of during the meal. I cannot remember if it was during the first or last part of the month of Bhadrapad that Dhondo Pant went to Dajee's house at Kodawade. I cannot remember if I had ever seen Dhondo Pant before this occasion, or ever saw him subsequent to it. My father is dead. He died last year. I have performed his Shraddh (*i.e.*, first anniversary ceremony). I have not performed his Mhal (subsequent anniversary ceremonies), but I will at the proper time. Anant Chatur Dashi is the 14th day in the first fortnight of the month of Bhadrapad. I cannot remember if I met Dhondo Pant at Kodawade before or after this date. I went there after meals at about noon or 1 a.m. I cannot remember how long I stayed there. I think an hour or two. The first village reached after leaving Kodawade was Sololi. I did not there perform the ceremony of "marrying the tulsi" (or holy basil plant). I spoke with several, persons there regarding the "moohoort" or auspicious day for gathering in the harvest, and had other ordinary conversation. I do not remember any one asking me any particular question. I cannot give any particular reason for remembering the conversation between Daji and Dhondo Pant, but it is true that I do not remember it. I did not join in their conversation. I do not remember if any one was present besides we three; people may have come and gone. I cannot say how long after my arrival the conversation commenced. I cannot remember Daji and Dhondo Pant having any other conversatian but this on that occasion. After I had heard this conversation I went away back to my home. I do not know where the Daji and Dhondo Pant went after this conversation. I may have gone to Kodawade to see my grandmother, who lives with Daji. I sometimes go and see her. I cannot now state what actually took me to Kodawade on that day. I have since then gone to Kodawade. I go whenever I am invited. I cannot say how many times I have been, or on what days, nor if I ever went to any one else's house in Kodawade. I cannot remember if I had ever been to Kodawade before the month of Bhadrapad. I cannot remember what conversation took place between my grandmother and me. I have never held conversation with accused Guru Sidh personally. I had seen accused Narayen Bhat in the monsoon time, but I cannot remember if I had ever seen Rama Mali before seeing him in the temple at Dessayi's Wadi, or since. I cannot say if there were people assembled of any other villages. I have said before that there were a great number of people assembled at the temple. I dare say 25 at least inside and outside. I believed that the persons in the temple meant what they said, and that it was their full intention to raise an insurrection. I did not see any one smoking bhang in the temple. I cannot remember any reason for thinking the conspirators meant what they said. I never had any conversation on that night with the conspirators or since. I did not inform the authorities of what I had heard. I was not sent for by the fouzdar to Kisarul. I was not kept in custody by him there. He took down what I had to say in writing at Sangral. I went to Sangral the day after arriving at Kisarul. In the interim I did what I liked. I had no reason to go anywhere. At Kisarul I went to my dinner, went to sleep, &c. From the time I was sent for to Kisarul until the time I gave my personal recognizance to appear when called upon no police sepoy was in attendance on me or followed me about.

Cross-examination by Mr. Vidyadhar Yadneshwar.—Daji did not join in the conversation between Guru Sidh and Rambhut at my house. I stated before the committing magistrate that I

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had smoked tobacco at Govind Nhavi's house at Dessai's Wadi. I first went to the house of Govind Nhavi, had my smoke, and then went to the Maroote's temple, where I heard all the arrangements above mentioned. The tobacco I smoked was proper tobacco, not 'ganja.' I remember hearing Ragu Ramoshi say he would procure a hundred or two hundred men. I cannot remember what I stated before the committing magistrate on this subject; it is more than a month ago. I cannot remember the days of the week on which the Dewali and eclipses fell. I only once came into Kohlapur after this case was commenced before the committing magistrate, and that was to give my personal recognizance to appear before the Sessions Court. I cannot remember any other occason, nor can I remember the day of the week. I cannot remember if I ever went to Daji's on the 5th or 6th October. I cannot remember having any conversation with him relative to the insurrection on our way home from Maroote's temple. I do not know if we had or had not. I cannot give any reason for not remembering.

Re-examination.—I knew Dhondo Pant from his being pointed out by Daji. I did not inform the authorities of what I had heard, because Ragu Ramoshi had at the Maroote's temple told me if I divulged a word of what I had heard, I should be killed and my house looted and burnt.

By the court.—He did not say this to me individually, but to the whole of the people assembled there, as a warning to all.

By the assessors.—There was a policeman at the place where the Chatte Bava holds his ceremonies—at a little distance from Dessayi's Wadi; but I cannot remember if there was any one near the Maroote's temple or not. I did not mention when I first heard of the proposed conspiracy at my house in May the fact to any one, because on leaving my house in the morning warned me that if I did he would ruin me.

By the court.—I had only once before been to the Chatte Bawa that was in January of last year.

Balaji Raghunath Kulkarni, aged 60, caste Brahmin, occupation agriculturist, residence Kodewade—I know Guru Sidh, Narayen Bhut, and Daji Bapuji. I do not know the others. I live at Kodewade with Daji. Guru Sidh used to come there. I saw him first about the month of February last year. He used to come accompanied by his servant. He stayed on the first occasion two days, and then went away. He is called Ghode Walla Bawa, also Chima Sahib Maharaj. I asked Daji, who is my nephew, who Guru Sidh was. He said they call him Chima Sahib Maharaj. I did not think he was the Maharaja Chima Sahib. I told Daji that I believed the man was an impostor. Daji did not reply. He again came in Shrawan mas (August). He was accompanied by his servant and three or four other persons, whom I do not know. He stayed at Daji's. He remained two or three days, and then went away again. Again he came four days before Dewali (in October). He was accompanied by others, of whom I only knew Anna Bawa and Govinda Nhavi. He remained four days. I do not know what happened during those four days. I again saw Anna Bawa at Borgam on the Dipawali Ekadashi (29th October). It was at the temple of Maroote. There were a large number of people assembled there. Amongst these the only persons with whom I was acquainted were Bala Kadoolkar, Anna Bawa, Govinda Nhavi, and Narayen Bhat. I, Govind Bhat, and Daji had gone there together to visit the Chatte Bawa. We went to the temple at dusk. We remained there until the following morning at daylight. I do not know the Raju Ramoshi. At the meeting of the temple Narayen Bhat said to Anna Bawa "Rambhut has sent a message to you to call you and say that every thing is ready." Anna Bawa addressed some one in the dark as "Rajba," and said, "What are you going to do?" Rajba replied "What are *you* going to do?" Anna Bawa said, "In four days I will assemble my men, you assemble yours too." Rajba said, "Where?" Anna Bawa answered "in Mossai's Pattar, you come with your men, and I will meet you with mine." On the following morning when we were leaving Anna Bawa asked Daji, "What are you going to do?" He replied, "I will see if I can get a few men together." I do not know what the men were to be assembled for. Narayen Bhat only said every thing was ready. He did not say what. I do not know what Rambhut spoke of. I cannot remember if my evidence before the committing magistrate was read to me or not. On having had my memory refreshed from my evidence before the committing magistrate I remember that I did say to Daji, "Guru Sidh is an impostor, do not you have anything to do with him," and Daji replied, "No, he is the real man." Also that Narayen Bhut at the temple said he had been sent by Rambhut Kadekar. Narayen Bhut further added, "he (Rambhut) says that the day has been fixed next Sunday, on which day the Europeans, Karbhari, &c., are to be murdered. What do you say to it?" Rajba said, on being objected to by Anna Bawa, that they should meet with their respective men on Mossai's Pattar and attack Panhilla. It is true what I stated before the committing magistrate, that in the early part of the night Anna Bawa asked Daji what he would do to help, and he replied he, too, would collect some men and bring them to Mossai's Pattar.

Cross-examination.—I went to sleep that night at about 9 o'clock. Up to the time of going to sleep I and Govind Bhut were together, but he went once to take refreshment after going to the temple; it was approximately half an hour or an hour before he went for refreshment. I cannot remember when he came back, for I was asleep. Up to the time of his going out to get refreshment people were coming and going from the temple. Before my arrival at the temple Narayen Bhut was there with a pitcher of water. When I said Govind Bhut went for refreshment. I did not mean to imply that he left the temple; he went merely into the temple itself, while I remained in the verandah. Govind Bhut, Narayen Bhut, and Daji were in the inner portion, making and eating "sooji." The river whence the water is obtained is a long distance from the temple. I had never seen Narayen Bhut before that day. I heard him spoken to by name as Narayen Bhat. I did not see him at the time I heard Govind Bhut and Daji calling to him to make haste with the food.

By the court—There were only those three. Daji and Govind Bhut preceded me to the temple. They left me at sunset together. I went to the river, performed my evening prayer, and thence went to the temple. I was about a "tass" (an hour) in the temple before I went to sleep. I do not know what space of time a "tass" may be, nor how many of them there are in a day. I awakened again at about a watch of the night (9 p. m.). I went to sleep again, but cannot remember for how long. I cannot remember how many dreams I had on that night. There was no fire in the temple, but there was one about ten or twelve yards away outside. I got up from my bed in the early morning at daylight, and we at once went home. My companions, Daji and Govind Bhut, had got up before me. From the time I went to sleep till I got up in the morning I do not know what happened. I did not see Narayen Bhut from the time I went into the temple until the following morning. I cannot say how many persons went and came while I was awake. It was dark. I did not see Rajaba either, nor Anna Bawa nor Vitthu Nhavi. I did not hear anyone speak to Anna Bawa, Vitthu Nhavi, or Raju Ramoshi by name. I cannot see at night. I have to feel my way along. I did not speak to any one or any one to me in the morning when I got up. I did not hear any one of the pilgrims talking. I talked with Govind Bhut and Daji in the morning; our conversation was on agricultural topics. I do not know the months of the year. I can't hear. I cannot hear unless I am spoken to in a loud tone of voice. I cannot remember the time for weeding the rice crops. I perform my father's "nahal" ceremony, when I have sufficient money, every year; if not, every two years. I can remember the months in which the Ghodewalla Bawa came to my house, and have stated them, because I did remember them. I live in the same house as Daji There is only a wall between. I cannot remember if the last occasion on which I saw Guru Sidh at my house was before or after Dussara. I was not in my house when he came in the month of Shravan. I had a personal conversation with him on the first occasion of his coming to Daji's. I have no recollection of that conversation. I cannot remember if Govind Bhut ever came while Guru Sidh was there. I cannot remember if I was ever out of my mind during the time I was under examination before the committing magistrate. I cannot say if I am out of mind now. I cannot remember the evidence I have given to-day.

Re-examination.—The conversation I heard between the conspirators was after I awakened from my first sleep. I recognized Narayen Bhat by his voice. I also saw him in the morning before going away. I saw Anna Bawa when he was talking, but not again. All my statements made in my examination-in-chief were true, and I was in my right senses when I gave them.

On the ninth day at the trial Gopal Raojee Kalkarni deposed that Krishna bin Makaji and others visited Rambhut five or six times between the months of February and June. Krishna was passed off as Chima Sahib Maharaja. The men who visited Rambhut made arrangements for raising an insurrection at Kohlapur and Panhila; they also spoke of collecting men. Another witness gave evidence to the effect that he heard Daji Bapooji Deshpande, Brahmin, asking Ganu bin Babajee Ramosi to arrange for terms with those disposed to rebel, to the extent of Rs. 30. He also asked Ganu to proceed to Kodawade. Joti Sukharam Patel said that Krishna bin Makaji went to Mahe twice, in March and in September, and on the occasion of his last visit he said he was Chima Sahib Maharaja. He requested to be supplied with food, and when his request was refused he made use of a threat that provisions would be forthcoming when 400 horses were quartered in the village. Lukoo Appaji Patel said that Krishna visited him in September, and he entertained him, thinking he was a respectable *sadhoo*. The statement which this witness made before the Cantonment Magistrate he now contradicted. Pattoo Sukharm Patel said Krishna represented himself as Chima Sahib Maharaja. Raoji Khondo Kalkarni corroborated this statement of the last witness.

## FALSE CHARGE OF GAMBLING AGAINST PARSEE GENTLEMEN.

At noon on Saturday last Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee Ship-chandler, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, Framjee Manockjee Master, Merwanjee Ghadialy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, and eight other Parsee gentlemen concerned in the case of alleged gambling which occurred about a month ago at Parell, attended the Mazagon Police office to learn the result of the Commissioner's enquiries into the conduct of Police Inspector Meehan in connection therewith. It will be remembered that about a month ago some Parsee gentlemen at Sewree were pounced upon by Mr. Meehan, taken before the magistrate on a charge of gambling, and fined. Encouraged by the success of his first enterprise, Meehan appears to have seen before him a large field of similar operations. A few days after the occurrence just described, accompanied by a friend of his (Mr. Sharp), a havildar, and several police sepoys, he raided upon a house in Parell, and arrested its inmates on a charge of gambling. The house really was one used by a respectable Parsee Club, whose members were in the habit of assembling there and playing at cards and other games, into which the element of gambling never entered. They naturally protested vehemently against what they rightly considered to be an unlawful arrest, but Meehan had his way, and took them into custody. Upon entering the house the havildar is said to have thrown money on the table, with a view to make it appear as if it consisted of the stakes for which they were gambling; and most of those present say that they were eye-witnesses to the act. On Friday last Meehan confessed to the Commissioner that he had received a bribe of upwards of Rs. 300 in the Sewree matters. In the present case instead of making overtures to their captor, the Parsees determined to have the matter thoroughly sifted by the Commissioner, and full justice done to themselves. At this time Sir Frank Souter was away from Bombay, and at the urgent request of his Deputy, Mr. Gell, the parties aggrieved consented to await his return before pushing the matter further. So soon as Sir Frank returned to Bombay, his first measure was to suspend Meehan, pending a strict enquiry into the case.

Sir Frank Souter explained that in pursuance of the promise made the other day to the gentlemen concerned in this case, he had made a strict enquiry into the circumstances, and no doubt they were already acquainted with the result of that enquiry. At the time Sir Frank took up the investigation he thought the result would be most likely very different. He was led to believe this from the fact that hitherto Mr. Meehan, the inspector who made the unjustifiable raid upon their club at Parell, had borne an irreproachable character, and there never was the least suspicion of his honesty. Such a belief was natural in the face of this circumstance—that Mr. Meehan, in overstepping the bounds of his duty, was guilty of no more serious offence than an error of judgment. Unfortunately, however, the searching enquiry he had caused to be made revealed a circumstance which reflected most discreditably upon the morale of the force whose character and integrity he was bound to uphold. Sir Frank was sorry to say that in the course of his enquiries the following disgraceful fact was disclosed. There had been a previous case at Sewree, where some gentlemen were taken up on a charge of gambling, and fined by the magistrate; and at first he thought it might be that there was some connection between the two cases, or that some parties, from a feeling of animosity, had given false information to the police regarding the doings of the members of the club at Parell. But when the gentlemen present told him it was currently believed that some money had been paid to the police in connection with the Sewree matter Sir Frank immediately communicated with his detectives, instructing them to make the most searching enquiry into the matter. The result of that enquiry proved beyond doubt, and he himself admits it, that Mr. Meehan on that occasion very improperly took a bribe of Rs. 300 and over from some Parsee gentlemen. It was most disgraceful that he should have behaved so dishonourably, and, as Sir Frank told him the day before, it was his wish and desire to have Mr. Meehan severely punished, in order that he might be an example to the rest of the police force. The persons employed with the detectives and others to prosecute this enquiry found that the gentlemen who were pounced upon at Sewree stood much in the same position as those who were arrested at Parell. Like the latter, they were not of the class of habitual gamblers, and should not have been interfered with at all. The detectives informed Sir Frank that the parties concerned in the Sewree case would not come forward to give their evidence without a guarantee from the Commissioner that they will not be taken before the magistrate. In the absence of such evidence it would be useless to charge Inspector Meehan with having received an illegal gratification. Those gentlemen held out that they would only give such evidence conditionally, and, therefore, to be able to get to the bottom of the case, Sir Frank agreed that if they came to him and related all they knew, it should be optional with them to give their evidence before the magistrate. Thereupon those gentlemen called on Sir Frank on Friday last. At that interview he did all he could to induce them to go before the magistrate, but they begged hard to be excused from doing so, and he was reluctantly obliged to let them have their way. Under these circumstances he regretted being unable to obtain for Mr. Meehan that punishment which he so richly merited. If the gentlemen present could prevail upon them to go before the magistrate, or, if after consulting their solicitor, Mr. Payne, they saw their way to prosecute Mr. Meehan, he personally would be extremely glad to push the case against the inspector. As matters stood, however, he could only deal with the offender departmentally by dismissing him summarily, which he would do at once, and seeing that he was never re-employed in the force so long as Sir Frank was at the head of it. But, although Mr. Meehan was dismissed, there was no reason why the gentlemen whom he had wronged should not proceed against him if they wished to do so. His dismissal was the consequence of his misconduct in the Sewree case. Unlike the gentlemen concerned in that matter, those whom Mr. Meehan sought to victimise at Parell were too sensible, and he failed this time to obtain a bribe. But it remained with them to charge him—1st, with trespass; and 2nd, with illegal imprisonment. As regards both, however, Mr. Meehan would say probably that he had a warrant which empowered him to enter the house and make the arrests. Their solicitor, on the other hand, might urge that they were not gambling at all, and the law was never intended to operate against gentlemen, but habitual gamblers. This, however, was a legal question which he did not feel competent to decide. Besides these, the charge of fabricating false evidence arose out of the circumstances, but such a charge might only affect the police havildar who put the money on the table when the arrests were made, and Mr. Meehan was likely to say he was in no way connected with what the havildar did. Sir Frank, nevertheless, was most anxious that the gentlemen should be convinced of his earnest desire to have Mr. Meehan punished by the magistrate; and if they consented to appear against him, he was prepared to send him up with the havildar in half an hour. As regards the others associated with Mr. Meehan, the havildar was under suspension, and a police sepoy in chowkey. Sir Frank was engaged in making a diligent enquiry in respect of the havildar, who is proved to be a man of indifferent character; and if he saw that the man could be charged with fabricating false evidence he would send him before the magistrate, and have him imprisoned, if possible. At present, however, Sir Frank was not quite prepared to deal with him. In this connection it was necessary to explain that the havildar had nothing whatever to do with the Sewree case. Sir Frank's enquiries had shown him that a man at Pydownee had been very active in this matter. The Commissioner was not at all sure that the same party had not used his influence with the havildar. Anyhow he wanted a little time to lay bare the whole conspiracy.

Then as to Mr. Sharp, who is accused of personating a police officer and assisting Mr. Meehan in the raid he made upon the house at Parell. Mr. Sharp solemnly declared to Sir Frank that he was in plain clothes when he accompanied the inspector, and not, as was alleged, in the garb of a policeman, wearing a white tunic and forage cap. As, however, the gentlemen present were prepared to affirm that Mr. Sharp was so disguised, he would order his immediate arrest, and, as the offence was an unbailable one, have him placed in chowkey. This was accordingly done on Saturday, and Mr. Sharp will this morning be charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court.

Sir Frank was exceedingly obliged to the gentlemen present for their forbearance, during his absence from Bombay, in having acceded to Mr. Gell's request that they should defer their action until he returned. Mr. Gell, like himself, was most anxious to do justice to everybody, and be as considerate as he could with a due regard to the performance of his duties. On their side the Parsee gentlemen who had been aggrieved had shown the greatest consideration too; and Sir Frank wished to point out that one result of their forbearance, and a very satisfactory one, was that it had enabled him to get at the bottom and root of the whole business. In this way he considered their forbearance was well rewarded, for, instead of waiting, had they elected to take Mr. Meehan before the magistrate before further enquiries were made, it was probable that the Inspector, a young and inexperienced policeman, would have escaped with slight punishment only, and the trespass and illegal imprisonment of which he was guilty attributed to an error of judgment. As it was, the enquiry he had instituted promised to strike at the root of the affair, and gave him an opportunity of effectually and thoroughly stamping out the evil.

Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, speaking for himself and his friends, expressed himself highly satisfied with all that Sir Frank had done. His enquiries could not have been more searching, or their result more satisfactiory. They were all extremely grateful to the Commissioner on their own account, as well as in the interests of justice, that so full and thorough an investigation had been made. They were all unanimons in agreeing to abide by whatever Sir Frank decided was best under the circumstances, confident that that would be their wisest course. They had no wish to proceed further against Mr. Meehan, and considered his summary dismissal from the police force was in itself a sufficient punishment for what he had been guilty of. They felt, however, that matters should not be allowed to rest as regards the havildar; and Sir Frank accordingly promised to communicate his decision to them early this morning as to whether or not he should be placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee this morning.

## LAND ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY.

A long and elaborate judgment was delivered on Friday at the Fort Police Court by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Revenue Judge, in the suit brought by Mr. Baboorao Ramchunder against the Collector of Bombay a few months ago, in respect of the assessment on 131 square yards of land belonging to the plaintiff at Lohar Chawl.

After reviewing the evidence at some length His Honour said:—Upon these facts I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is in possession of 131 square yards of Government land, in respect of which Government had the right to charge revenue in the shape of quit and ground rent for the occupation. It appears from sheet No. 7 of Colonel Dickinson's survey that the piece of land bearing the No. 1136 contained 678·8 square yards, and that the adjoining piece of land to the east, bearing the No. 1137, contained 320 square yards. In the book of reference they are bracketed together as containing 998·8 square yards, and in 1817 the Collector only charged quit and ground rent at eleven reas a square yard on only 256 square yards of the 998·8 square yards, amounting to Rs. 7-16 reas in respect of three houses. That from 1817 to 1819 one Socajee Ragoonathjee paid such rent on the 256 square yards. That in 1821-22 Dhakjee Dadajee paid such rent on 256 square yards, and it may be presumed from the evidence that he continued paying such rent on 256 square yards until about 1832-33, for from the records produced from the Collector's office it appears that the sum of Rs. 7-16 reas paid in respect of the 256 square yards is divided into three parts about that time amongst the three persons whose names appear in the books under the name of Dhakjee Dadajee, which is struck through. Ramchunder Narayen Parrub is the first of the three names, and the part charged against him is Re. 1-8-8. 56 square yards out of the 256 square yards appears entered opposite the name of Ramchunder Narayen Parrub. In the book for 1837-38, 1838-39, there appears another alteration and division of the 256 square yards amongst four persons, and opposite the name of Ramchunder Narayen Parrub the 56 is struck through, and above it is written 47, and the Re. 1-8-8 is also struck through, and above it is written Re. 1-4-10, which appears to have been first paid on the 21st November, 1838, by the entry made in the book; and this sum of Re. 1-4-10 appears to have been paid by Ramchunder Narayen Parrub and his heir in respect of the share of the Rs. 7-16 reas and the 47 square yards of the 256 square yards up to 1876 and 1877: after which the Collector made his further demand on the 3rd of December, 1878, having fixed an assessment of 12 pies a square yard on the 84 surplus square yards of land then found in the occupation of the plaintiff. The plaintiff afterwards paid such claim for two years under protest, and afterwards filed this suit. After the suit was filed on the 16th February, 1880, the Collector of Bombay sent notice to the plaintiff that he (the Collector) had determined to fix the assessment on the 84 square yards at 11 reas a square yard, at which rate the rest of the plaintiff's holding was assessed. The Collector then caused to be tendered to the plaintiff the difference for the two years of the two rates which the plaintiff had paid to the Collector. Mr. Warden, in his report on the "Land Tenures of Bombay," says that in 1731 an additional quit rent was imposed on all grounds which the English inhabitants might have taken in since the building of their houses and set free of gound rent, but that the native inhabitants were required to pay for the ground they occupied, or should thereafter occupy, a quit rent of 6 reas and a ground rent of 5 reas the square yard, which is now (1814) imposed on all ground required for building. There is no evidence to show when Lohar chawl street or new line was made, but I think it may be presumed that that street or new line was made by the Government, and that they purchased land for that purpose. There is no evidence to prove that any part of the Government land so chargeable with quit and ground rent that came into the possession of Ramchunder Narayen Parrub in 1830 was at that time occupied by any building, and Ramchunder Narayen Parrub built his house on part of such land soon afterwards, and afterwards purchased a small portion of land adjoining for the purpose of a passage; and since then the whole of the 131 square yards of Government land have been in the occupation of Ramchunder Narayen Parrub and his heir. From the report of Mr. Warden it appears that in 1814 a quit and ground rent of 11 reas a square yard was fixed as the assessment on all ground required for building (which I understood to be the erection of huts or houses) by natives. From the records of the Collector's office I have referred to, only three houses appear to have occupied the 256 square yards of the 998·8 square yards of the two pieces of land I have referred to, and there is no evidence given by the plaintiff to prove that up to the time Ramchunder Narayen Purrab purchased part of such land any other buildings had been erected on it, or that there was any building standing on such part of Government land as he took possession of after such purchase. There is no evidence to prove that up to the time Ramchunder made such purchase any of the residue of the 998·8 square yards (excepting the 256 square yards in respect of which revenue was paid) was occupied adversely to the proprietors, the Honourable Company. That being so, I must hold that the 84 square yards of the 131 square yards were encroached upon by Ramchunder after his purchase in the year 1830. Under Regulation XIX of 1827 the Collector had power conferred on him to assess and levy the land revenue of the presidency according to the principles laid down in Regulation XVII of 1827, section 3, the three first clauses of section 4, section 5, and the first clause of section 6, which left the assessment to be fixed at the discretion of the Collector, subject to the control of Government, where there was no right on the part of the occupant in limitation of the right of Government to assess, the limit fixed by chapter IX of Regulation XVII of 1827 not applying to the presidency. Regulation 19 of 1827 was wholly repealed by Bombay Act II. of 1876, which is the Act at present in force relating to the land revenue administration of the city of Bombay. That gives the Collector power to fix and levy the amount for land revenue at his discretion, subject to the control of Government, on account of any Government land where there is no right on the part of the superior holder in limitation of the right of Government to assess. Part 7 of that Act is headed "encroachments," and section 26 provides as to how encroachments made after the passing of that Act may be abated or removed, and section 28 provides as to how encroachments made within 20 years before the passing of the Act may be dealt with. The plaintiff contended that as under the Act provisions were only made to deal with such encroachments, and that as the present encroachment was made beyond the 20 years before the passing of the Act, the Collector had no power to deal with such an encroachment as the maxim *expressio minus est exclusio alterius* applied, and that as no provision was made in the Act to deal with such encroachments, it was the intention of the legislature that encroachments made beyond the 20 years should not be interfered with. I cannot think it was the intention of the legislature that Government should give up all right to the possession of their land after 20 years' encroachment, and the right of the Crown could not be taken away by implication. On the evidence I decide that the adverse possession of the 84 square yards as against Government commenced about 1830, after the land came into the possession of Ramchunder Narayen Parrub, which would be about 48 years from the time that the Collector fixed the assessment on the surplus land, and the only provision of the Indian Limitation Act of 1877 that would apply is clause 149 of Part X., which limits the period of limitation to 60 years. As I hold the right to possession of this land has never passed from Government, the Collector had the right to fix and levy the revenue he has done on the 84 square yards. His Honour decided every issue in favour of the defendant, but having regard to all the circumstances of the case, directed that the parties respectively bear their own costs.

## THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday last to receive the directors' report, and to appoint directors and auditors. Mr. M. R. de Quadros, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st August, 1880, was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors have now the pleasure of laying before the shareholders the accounts of the company for the year ending 31st August last, and in doing so they regret to state that owing to the explosion of one of the boilers, and the breakage of a large bevil wheel, which caused the mill a stoppage of work for nearly a month, and the expenses incurred in repairing the same, coupled with the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000, over and above the amount set apart last year to meet the claims of the old creditors, with whom compromises were being effected, your directors are unable on the present occasion to declare a dividend, as they would otherwise have been able to do. The directors are, however, pleased to state that since 1st September last the mill has been working at a fair profit, after paying a large sum on account of interest on loans, and they hope to be able to pay a dividend for the next half-year ending 28th February, 1881. The mill property is reported to be in good condition, and is fully insured. Public confidence in the affairs of this company seems to be increasing, and your shares now stand at about Rs. 375 each, while last year at this period they commanded only Rs. 100 per share. Offers have been made for the purchase of the unallotted shares of the company, but your directors consider them rather low, and hope to do better by holding a little longer. Two of your directors, Messres. Dewjee Purbut and Toolseedas Vurjdass, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. One or more auditors will also have to be appointed for the next year, and their remuneration fixed.

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:—Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, that the directors' report just read and the audited balance sheet of the company's account for the year ending 31st August, 1880, which has already been printed and circulated among the shareholders, be adopted.—Proposed by Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Hemraj Dewkandji, that Messrs. Toolseedas Vurjdas and Dewjee Purbat be re-elected directors for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji, and seconded by Mr. Noor Mahomed Vallji, that Messrs. Moteeram Bhagoobhai and Burjorji Muncherji be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and their remuneration be Rs. 200 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## HIGH COURT.—January 15.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers.)

IN THE MATTER OF PESTONJEE COWASJEE LAH, A LUNATIC.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for Merwanji Furdoonjee, uncle-in-law of the lunatic, Burjorjee Cowasjee Lah, brother, and Dinbai, wife of the lunatic, who were the petitioners for an enquiry that was appointed to be held to-day as to whether Pestonjee Cowasjee Lah is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. Dr. Niven, Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, said that the lunatic had been in his charge at the asylum for about four months. He was affected with dementia, which, in Dr. Niven's opinion, was incurable. Dr. Gomes, who was medical adviser in the lunatic's family, supported the above testimony. The three brothers of the lunatic, who were called, said they approved of the present proceedings. His Lordship held upon the enquiry that Pestonjee Cowasjee Lah is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. After his Lordship has sent in a formal report an application will be made in the matter for the appointment of a committee.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE BOYCE.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, on behalf of the defendant, appeared to show cause against a summons why the plaintiffs be not allowed to withdraw this suit, with liberty to file a fresh suit either in this or another court. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the bank in support of the summons.

The suit had been filed in 1877 to recover Rs. 1,200, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 24th October, 1870. A decision was given by Sir Charles Sargent the other day in the suit of the bank against Budee Beebee and others, to the effect that no part of the cause of action arose in Bombay, and therefore that this court had no jurisdiction to try a suit against a person who did not reside in Bombay. In consequence of that decision, the plaintiffs desired to withdraw the suit, saying that the official liquidator would have to file another suit against the defendant in this or another court. The plaintiffs' solicitors had applied to the defendant's solicitors to return the summons. It was contended for the defendant that no liberty should be given to the plaintiffs to file another suit on the same cause of action in the event of their withdrawing the present suit. After some discussion his Lordship ordered that the plaintiffs be allowed to withdraw this suit, with liberty to bring a fresh suit, but without prejudice to the question whether such suit is time-barred. Plaintiffs to pay defendant's costs of the suit and costs of his appearance on this summons. Counsel certified.

## BENGAL.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—The Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the outlay by the Port Commissioners of a sum of Rs. 61,000 for the construction of a new hopper barge to replace the one lost off Princep's Ghat, and for the purchase of new engines for the remaining barge.

The Rice Harvest.—Where the rice harvest has been completed in Bengal, the district reports tell us that the outturn has been above the average, and prices rule low in most markets. In the Southal Perganas, however, the outturn of the rice harvest has disappointed expectations, owing to the lightness of the grain, and in Palamow it is estimated at only ten annas. The winter crops continue flourishing.

The Arrival of the Viceroy at Calcutta.—His Excellency the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon, accompanied by Major White, Mr. H. W. Primrose, the Revd. Father Kerr, Lieutenant E. L. Brett, and Lieutenant C. W. Muir, arrived punctually at 4-30 p. m. on Tuesday last, at Howrah, by special train. As the arrival was, in consequence of His Excellency's late indisposition, a private one, there were present to receive him only the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. J. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Jennings, Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police, the Very Reverend the Vicar General Father Rodrigues, Fathers Britto and Barboza, and the following Aides-de-Camp:—Lord William Beresford, Captain Taylor, Captain Perry, and Colonel Ratton Sing. With the exception of the red floor cloth, laid down from the platform, through the booking Hall, into the outer verandah of the station, and the Bodyguard drawn up outside, there was nothing to suggest the arrival of any but an ordinary train. On arrival in Howrah, His Excellency, who bore an appearance of great weakness, was assisted in alighting from his carriage by Lord William Beresford, and after shaking hands with Mr. Lyall and the Roman Catholic Priests, and permitting Mr. Bradford Leslie to be presented to him, His Excellency with the Viceregal party drove to Government House, a salute being fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.—*Englishman.*

Billiards—Roberts' big break.—Under the auspices of the United Service and Bengal Clubs, Messrs. John Roberts and William Cook played on Wednesday night last a game of billiards, 750 up, and pyramids, the best out of 9 games. Those who were present might reasonably have expected to see really good play, when such efficients as Roberts and Cook were to handle the cue, but we doubt if they anticipated within several degrees the treat they received at the hands of the former. The game of billiards was first played, Roberts commencing with a miss, Cook following with another. Roberts gave a second miss, and Cook made a small break of 12, Roberts following with a 14. Nothing of importance occurred until the board showed Cook 22 and Roberts 16, when the latter made a pretty break of 63, including 13 spot-strokes. When the score stood Roberts' 92 to Cook's 93, Cook went in a plunger, making a capital break of 119 with 18 spot-strokes, which, when his opponent had only increased his score by 5, he supplemented with a fine all round 120, the game standing Cook 278, Roberts 97. The latter compiling 71 with 22 spot-strokes raised his total to 168, and nothing interesting again occured till when Cook stood with 324 to his credit, whilst his adversary had only 228, Roberts went in and accomplished, we believe, the largest break—and it was unfinished too—ever made in India—522 with 147 spot strokes, being therefore the winner by 426 points. His play was magnificent, and elicited repeated applause, and in making his break, he only occupied 33 minutes, a space of time, which, had the marker been quicker in spotting the red, might easily have been diminished by five minutes. The whole game only occupied 63 minutes. Roberts also won the pyramids by 5 games to 4. Messrs. Cook and Roberts are to play in a few days a match consisting of three games, and that one of the conditions is that a championship table is to be used.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

Madras Trade.—The official valuation of the imports into Madras last month exclusive of specie, is Rs. 30,71,953, or nearly 5 lakhs more than in December, 1879. The valuation of export is Rs. 14,52,942, or nearly 9 lakhs less than in the corresponding month of last year. Cotton shows a decline of ¾ lakh, hides and and skins of 3¼ lakhs, and indigo of nearly 5½ lakhs. But seeds improved by nearly 1 lakh.—*Mail.*

Deaths in Madras.—The number of deaths registered within the Municipality of Madras for the week ending 7th instant was 370; the deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 20, measles 7, fevers 116, dysentery 22, diarrhœa 17, and other diseases 188. Of those who died 3 were Europeans, 8 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 323 Hindoos, and 27 Mahomedans. The ratio per mille per annum was 48·4, the mean for the ten previous years being 41·7.

Mr. Adam and the Madras Volunteers.—A deputation waited upon His Excellency the Hon'ble W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, which consisted of Colonel T. Ross Church, Commandant, Major Pigott, Adjutant Scharlieb, Captain Trevithick, and other officers of the Corps, requesting His Excellency to accept the office of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Madras Volunteer Guards in the room of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, retired. His Excellency, after making several enquiries regarding the corps, expressed his willingness to accept the office, and hoped to inspect the regiment very shortly.—*Times.*

The Madras Coronership.—Mr. Eardley Norton has been selected by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to fill the appointment of coroner of Madras rendered vacant by the retirement of Dr. H. Stanbrough. It had for some time been pretty generally known that the running was between Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. P. D. Shaw, both of whom could urge strong claims to the post. It can well be imagined that the Government found some difficulty in deciding as to which of these two candidates should be given the appointment, both having acted with credit as coroner of the city; and it may be supposed that, in coming to a conclusion, the Government recognised the maxim that "possession is nine points of the law," and accordingly conferred the post on the candidate holding it. However, the appointment has been made, and the manner in which Mr. Eardley Norton has discharged his duties is a sufficient guarantee for his fitness to continue in the office to the satisfaction of the public.—*Times.*

Collision in the Madras Roads.—On Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, a serious collision occurred in the roads. The large four masted ship Tweedsdale of 1,700 tons register, when getting under weigh to go outside of the shipping previous to taking her port clearance and proceeding to sea, was drifted down by the strong wind and current upon the emigrant barque Umvoti. A heavy sea was running at the time, and the latter vessel was for a moment in imminent danger of being sunk. Before the vessels could be separated, the upper iron plates of the top gallant forecastle, of the Umvoti were torn away in several places, the bowsprit also was carried away and will have to be brought ashore and repaired. The Tweedsdale, being the larger ship, escaped with only a few of the iron plates on her quarter broken. No accident of any kind happened to any of the crews of the vessels with the exception that the Captain of the Umvoti had one of his finger cut off while endeavouring to clear his ship from the Tweedsdale.—*Athenæum*

## N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Rinking Accident.—The Lahore paper states that a serious accident happened at the rink the other evening. A lady, while skating, fell down and broke her arm. The lady is progressing favour ably.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.